

CITY OF LEEDS

REPORT

ON THE

HEALTH

OF THE CITY

FOR THE YEAR 1963

BY

Professor D. B. BRADSHAW, M.A., M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O., D.P.H.  
*Medical Officer of Health and Principal School Medical Officer.*



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## HEALTH COMMITTEE

LORD MAYOR (Alderman Edwin John Loy Wooler, M.B.E., J.P.)

*Chairman:* Alderman WINIFRED SHUTT

Alderman F. NAYLOR.	Councillor St. JOHN BINNS, J.P.
Councillor VYVYAN M. CARDNO	„ S. A. CODD (to May, 1963)
„ L. WALSH, M.B., Ch.B.	„ B. EMMETT
„ W. M. JONES (Deputy Chairman)	„ G. R. LLOYD
„ G. I. ADDLESTONE	„ K. GOULD (from May, 1963)
„ A. CHADWICK (to May, 1963)	„ G. SOMERS (from May, 1963)
„ G. MURRAY (to May, 1963)	„ Mrs. L. E. HENSON (from May, 1963)
„ D. W. BRADLEY, LL.B., L.A.M.T.P.I.	

### EX-OFFICIO MEMBERS:—

Representatives of Leeds Medical Committee (National Health Service) invited to attend in an advisory capacity:—

Dr. J. H. E. MOORE; Deputy, Dr. W. ADAMS

## SUB-COMMITTEES

### SUB-HEALTH (MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE) COMMITTEE

*Chairman:* Alderman WINIFRED SHUTT

Councillor VYVYAN M. CARDNO	Councillor W. M. JONES
„ L. WALSH, M.B., Ch.B.	„ G. SOMERS (from May, 1963)
„ D. W. BRADLEY, LL.B., L.A.M.T.P.I. (to May, 1963)	

### CO-OPTED MEMBERS:—

Mrs. H. BEEVERS (deceased); Mrs. E. E. BIBBY



## SUB-HEALTH (MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES) COMMITTEE

*Chairman:* Alderman F. NAYLOR

Alderman WINIFRED SHUTT	Councillor G. R. LLOYD
Councillor D. W. BRADLEY, LL.B., L.A.M.T.P.I. (to May, 1963)	„ Mrs. V. M. CARDNO (from May, 1963)
„ S. A. CODD (to May, 1963)	„ Mrs. L. E. HENSON (from May, 1963)

## CO-OPTED MEMBERS:—

Mrs. A. R. INCE, M.B.E.; Mrs. S. MURRAY; Mrs. N. BILLINGTON

## SUB-HEALTH (SANITATION, FOOD AND DRUGS) COMMITTEE

*Chairman:* Councillor W. M. JONES

Alderman WINIFRED SHUTT	Councillor A. CHADWICK (to May, 1963)
Councillor G. I. ADDLESTONE	„ B. EMMETT
„ D. W. BRADLEY, LL.B., L.A.M.T.P.I.	„ G. SOMERS (from May, 1963)
„ G. MURRAY (to May, 1963)	„ K. GOULD (from May, 1963)
„ St. JOHN BINNS	

## PUBLIC HEALTH STAFF

Medical Officer of Health and Principal School Medical Officer	Professor D. B. BRADSHAW, M.A., M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O., D.P.H.
Deputy Medical Officer of Health and Deputy School Medical Officer	G. E. WELCH, M.B., B.S., D.P.H.

### *Medical Staff and Nursing Staff*

Chief Assistant School Medical Officer	J. G. JAMIESON, M.A., B.M., B.Ch., D.C.H. (to 1.7.63, deceased)
Senior Medical Officer for Mental Health Services	J. M. McALPIN, M.B., Ch.B.
Honorary Assistant Medical Officer of Health. (By arrangement with the University of Leeds)	A. N. MACPHAIL, M.C., M.D., Ch.B., D.P.H., Lecturer in Public Health, University of Leeds
Senior Medical Officer for Maternity and Child Welfare	CATHERINE MARGARET GRAY, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H. (to 17.6.63) MARGARET ORMISTON, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H. (from 5.6.63)
Assistant Medical Officers for Maternity and Child Welfare	SARAH N. S. BARKER, M.B., Ch.B., L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S. (to 18.12.63) ISOBEL B. ALEXANDER, M.B., Ch.B. EUGENIE C. ILLINGWORTH, B.Sc., M.D., M.B., Ch.B., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.R.C.O.G., D.C.H. JESSIE I. ROSIE, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H. MOIRA C. ROBERTSON, M.A., B.M., B.Ch., D.P.H. BARBARA M. BROOKE, M.B., Ch.B. FRANCES E. SMITH, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H. JAMESINA FELGATE, M.B., Ch.B. ETHEL MAY WRIGHT, M.B., Ch.B., D.C.H.
Assistant Medical Officer of Health in charge of Immunisation	MARGARET STEANE, M.B., Ch.B. (to 30.6.63) R. D. HALL, M.B., Ch.B. (from 15.7.63)
Superintendent Health Visitor and School Nurse	JOYCE M. AKESTER, S.R.N., S.C.M., D.N.(Lond).
Health Visitor Tutor in Sole Charge	MAUREEN CLANCY, S.R.N., H.V. Tutor Cert.
Supervisor of Midwives	EVELYN MANN, S.R.N., S.C.M., M.T.D.
Superintendent, Part II Midwifery Training School	PAMELA BIRD, S.R.N., S.C.M., M.T.D.
Superintendent Nurse, Home Nursing Service	KATHLEEN E. WHALLEY, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. & Q.N. Cert.

*Chief Public Health Inspector and Deputy*

Chief Public Health Inspector	..	J. GOODFELLOW, F.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.E.
Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector		J. H. WYATT, M.A.P.H.I.

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*City Analyst and Deputy*

City Analyst	..	R. A. DALLEY, F.R.I.C.
Deputy City Analyst	..	L. A. PERKIN, B.Sc., LL.B., F.R.I.C.

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*Administrative Staff*

Administrative Officer..	..	A. BATLEY
Chief Assistant (Administration)	..	W. WILSON, A.C.I.S.
Accountant	..	H. A. CORLETT, F.C.A.
Principal Clerks:—		
Statistics	..	E. RENSHAW
Sanitation	..	J. R. MOIR
Central Clinic	..	J. K. BEEVERS (to 8.7.63) B. WILSON (from 9.7.63)
Maternity and Child Welfare	..	Miss FLORENCE CHEW
Finance	..	J. PEACOCK

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Disinfestation Officer	..	C. W. LAMB, M.R.S.H., F.R.E.S.
Chief Ambulance Officer	..	J. H. DAYKIN, F.I.A.O., L.M.R.S.H.
Home Help Organiser..	..	Mrs. DOROTHY W. ALFORD

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*Consultants to the Health Committee*

Consultant Adviser in Tuberculosis..	G. F. EDWARDS, M.B.E., M.B., B.S., M.R.C.P., M.R.C.S.
Consultant Adviser, Infectious Diseases	E. C. BENN, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.
Consultant in Child Health	Professor W. S. CRAIG, B.Sc., M.D., F.R.C.P.E., F.R.S.E., M.R.C.P.
Consultant Adviser in Venereal Diseases	R. D. CATTERALL, M.R.C.S., M.R.C.P., M.B., Ch.B.

## PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT

## STAFF

<i>Class of Employees</i>	<i>No. employed at 31/12/63</i>
Public Health Inspectors .. .. .	47
Female Public Health Inspector .. .. .	1
Student Probationer Public Health Inspectors .. .. .	21
Condemned Meat Room Attendant .. .. .	1
Investigation Officers .. .. .	4
Assistant Analysts .. .. .	5
Health Visitors .. .. .	68
Student Health Visitors .. .. .	10
Midwives (including part-time) .. .. .	53
Dispensers (including part-time) .. .. .	15
Physiotherapists (including part-time) .. .. .	5
Immunisation Nurses (including part-time) .. .. .	2
Chiropodists (including part-time) .. .. .	6
Social Workers .. .. .	3
Day Nurseries .. .. .	117
District Nurses (including part-time) .. .. .	72
B.C.G. Nurse .. .. .	1
Infectious Diseases Visitors .. .. .	2
Clerical Staff .. .. .	104
Welfare Foods .. .. .	4
Red Court Hostel (Midwifery Training) .. .. .	27
Convalescent Home, Southport .. .. .	4
Mental Health Services .. .. .	122
Central Ambulance Station Staff .. .. .	138
General Disinfection and Disinfestation .. .. .	23
Personal Disinfection and Disinfestation .. .. .	6
Flushing Staff .. .. .	11
Public Convenience Lighting.. .. .	1
Mortuary Service .. .. .	8
Rodent Operatives .. .. .	7
Lavatory Attendants .. .. .	30
Lavatory Cleaner .. .. .	1
Caretakers and Cleaners .. .. .	43
Home Helps (including part-time) .. .. .	353

# City of Leeds

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT,  
25 EAST PARADE,  
LEEDS 1.

Tel. No. Leeds 3-0661  
October 1964.

To the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee.  
Ladies and Gentlemen,

I present herewith the Annual Report of the Medical Officer of Health of the City of Leeds for the year 1963.

The Registrar General estimated the population of the City as 513,800 at the mid-year, a small fall as compared with the previous year's estimate. *Vital Statistics*

The number of births registered was 9,503 as compared with 9,458 in 1962, giving birth-rates of 18.5 and 18.4 respectively. The average for the five years 1958-62 was 17.1.

It is disappointing to record a further small rise in deaths of infants under one year, 259 as against 222. In consequence the infant mortality rate rose from 23 to 27. The average rate for the previous five years was 24. Stillbirths, on the other hand, showed a welcome reduction (158 as against 181), the stillbirth rate falling to 16.4 as compared with 18.8 in the previous year.

Maternal deaths were again very few—two as compared to six the previous year.

The general death-rate for the city was 12.3 as against 12.0 in 1962. The death-rates for the principal causes of death were as follows, the figures in brackets being the rates for 1962:—

Cancer (all sites)	..	..	..	..	2.26	(2.18)
Cancer of lung and bronchus	..	..	..	..	0.62	(0.65)
Coronary disease	..	..	..	..	2.80	(2.62)
Other heart disease	..	..	..	..	1.17	(1.20)
Cerebral haemorrhage, etc.	..	..	..	..	1.48	(1.47)
Bronchitis	..	..	..	..	1.01	(0.95)
Pneumonia	..	..	..	..	1.00	(0.85)

It is a particular pleasure to record no case of poliomyelitis during the year. There can be no doubt that credit for this must go to the vigorous polio-vaccination campaign. Provided we make sure that all susceptible children get their 'sugar lumps' we may look upon poliomyelitis as now under control. Measles and whooping cough were both more prevalent than in 1962, but all the other notifiable diseases showed reductions. There were no cases of diphtheria and there was a substantial decrease in notifications of tuberculosis.

*Brucella Abortus*.—This organism causes a disease in cattle which is transmissible to humans. Periodic samples of milk have been submitted for examination for brucella and showed that a herd at one farm was intermittently positive. The milk was bottled at the farm and not heat treated. The control of brucella abortus is not simple and the Food and Dairies Inspectors spent many hours in sampling at this farm. It was found possible to apparently clear the herd but a few days later animals which had given negative results became positive.

The interpretation of laboratory tests for brucella is difficult; a positive "ring test" cannot always be accepted as indicating the presence of brucella organisms in the milk. In addition, samples with a positive cream culture may give negative results on guinea pig tests.

Brucella infections are known to be widespread in dairy herds in this country but the organism is killed by pasteurisation or sterilisation and it is, therefore, only raw milks that constitute a danger to human beings. In addition some human infections are contracted directly from animals or animal products by farmers, veterinary surgeons and others who work with animals. The number of human cases occurring is quite small but the disease can be debilitating and even crippling and it causes serious losses to the dairy and farming industries. There can be no doubt that the logical way to tackle the problem is by a national eradication campaign of the kind which has proved so successful with bovine tuberculosis. It is to be hoped that the Government will soon announce a programme of this kind.

The figures for the venereal diseases are much the same as last year, except for cases of gonorrhoea in males which show a sharp reduction. It is much too soon to be sure that the rising incidence in recent years is at an end, but the figures are moderately encouraging.

**Venereal  
Disease**

During the year seven candidates sat for the National Certificate in District Nursing and all were successful in obtaining the Certificate.

**Home  
Nursing**

In the body of the Report particulars are given of the opening of four new premises. In May the East Leeds Hostel opened to take women recovered from a mental illness. In September an extension to the Stanningley Junior Training Centre was opened to provide places for 40 spastic children. This extension was paid for jointly by the Leeds and District Spastics Society and the City Council and is designed to meet the needs of children who are both physically and mentally handicapped. About the same time, the new psychiatric out-patient department at St. James's Hospital came into use. This contains a wing for Local Authority mental health staffs and so makes possible a very full integration of hospital and local authority services for the mentally ill. I am particularly proud to record these two examples of co-operation, which have added valuable new facilities in community care.

**New  
Premises**

In October the city's former Medical Officer of Health, Dr. I. G. Davies, opened at Seacroft a new clinic of advanced design, the clinic rooms being arranged around a central patio. We have long felt the need for a purpose-built clinic in this busy area.

During the year, three valued officers retired, all of them after long periods of service.

**Staff**

Dr. C. M. Gray was appointed assistant medical officer in 1927. In 1933 she left for an appointment elsewhere, returning ten years later as senior assistant medical officer for maternity and child welfare. She was, therefore, responsible for the maternity and child welfare services of the city during the important period when the National Health Service Act was developing. Her careful work during these formative years cannot be overestimated. Dr. Gray's wide knowledge of her specialty brought her appointments on many committees outside the Local Authority. Her career has been a distinguished one.



Dr. S. N. S. Barker joined our maternity and child welfare service at almost the same time as Dr. Gray and she remained with us until her retirement in December. Dr. Barker had a wealth of experience and contributed much to the service to which she devoted her whole working life.

Mr. Perry spent 45 years in the city's service. His experience in the mental health service must be almost unique; he has seen it grow from small beginnings and has himself contributed a great deal to the development of the service in Leeds.

**Acknow-  
ledgements**

It is again my privilege to thank my colleagues in other Departments of the Corporation; their help throughout the year has been greatly appreciated.

In conclusion, I wish to place on record my sincere thanks to the Chairman, Deputy Chairman and Members of the Health Committee for their continued interest and helpful support throughout the year.

I am,

Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

D. B. BRADSHAW.



## SUMMARY OF VITAL STATISTICS

1963

LATITUDE 53° 48' North. LONGITUDE 1° 32' West.

AVERAGE HEIGHT ABOVE SEA LEVEL 250 feet.

AREA OF CITY .. .. .	40,613.5 Acres
HOME POPULATION (Registrar General's Estimate) ..	513,800
ESTIMATED NUMBER OF HOUSES .. .. .	176,891
RATEABLE VALUE .. .. .	£20,240,880
SUM REPRESENTED BY A PENNY RATE .. .. .	£82,125

	Average	
	1963.	1953-62
BIRTH RATE (births per 1,000 living) .. .. .	18.5	16.4
DEATH RATE (deaths per 1,000 living) .. .. .	12.3	11.7
NATURAL INCREASE OF POPULATION (Excess of births over deaths in the year) .. .. .	3,172	2,403
INFANT MORTALITY RATE .. .. . (Deaths under 1 year per 1,000 births)	27	26
DEATH RATE from Pneumonia and Bronchitis .. .. .	2.01	1.23
DEATH RATE from Cancer .. .. .	2.26	2.10
DEATH RATE from Diarrhoea and Enteritis (under 2 years) per 1,000 births .. .. .	1.05	0.79

	Cases	Case-		Deaths	Death rate
		rate	Deaths		
SCARLET FEVER .. .. .	137	0.27	..	..	..
DIPHTHERIA .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..
POLIOMYELITIS .. .. .	..	..	1	0.00	..
MEASLES .. .. .	6,709	13.06	2	0.00	..
WHOOPIING COUGH .. .. .	1,053	2.05	..	..	..
RESPIRATORY TUBERCULOSIS .. .. .	288	0.56	25	0.05	..
OTHER FORMS OF TUBERCULOSIS .. .. .	22	0.04	..	..	..

**VITAL STATISTICS**  
**RELATING TO MOTHERS AND INFANTS**  
(in accordance with Ministry of Health Circular 1/60)

	1963	1962	Average 1958-62
<b>LIVE BIRTHS—</b>			
Number .. .. .	9,503	9,458	8,780
Rate per 1,000 population .. ..	18.5	18.4	17.1
<b>ILLEGITIMATE LIVE BIRTHS PER CENT. OF TOTAL LIVE BIRTHS ..</b>	8.9	8.8	7.3
<b>STILL BIRTHS—</b>			
Number .. .. .	158	181	177
Rate per 1,000 total births (live and still) ..	16.4	18.8	19.8
<b>TOTAL BIRTHS (live and still) .. ..</b>	9,661	9,639	8,957
<b>INFANT MORTALITY—</b>			
Number of deaths under 1 year of age ..	259	222	212
Infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births	27.3	23.4	24.1
Legitimate infant mortality rate .. ..	26.3	23.4	23.5
Illegitimate „ „ „ .. ..	36.6	23.9	32.2
<b>NEO-NATAL MORTALITY RATE</b> (First four weeks) per 1,000 live births	17.9	16.9	16.5
<b>EARLY NEO-NATAL MORTALITY RATE</b> (Deaths under 1 week per 1,000 live births)	15.5	15.5	14.5
<b>PERI-NATAL MORTALITY RATE</b> (Stillbirths and deaths under 1 week combined per 1,000 <u>total</u> births) .. ..	31.6	34.0	34.0
<b>MATERNAL MORTALITY—</b>			
Number of maternal deaths (including abortion) .. .. .	2	6	4
Maternal mortality rate per 1,000 <u>total</u> births .. .. .	0.21	0.62	0.49

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**Natural and Social Conditions**  
**Vital Statistics**

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## NATURAL AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS

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**Area.**—The area of the city is 40,613·5 acres.

**Population.**—The Registrar General's estimate of the home population of the city at mid-1963 was 513,800.

**Dwelling-houses.**—The total number of dwelling-houses in the city at December, 1963, was 176,891.

**Rateable Value.**—The rateable value of the city at 1st April, 1964, was £20,240,880 and the estimated product of a penny rate was £82,125. The comparable figures at 1st April, 1963, were £19,716,432 and £80,175.

**Principal Industries.**—Engineering, wholesale clothing, woollen and worsted manufacture and printing continue to be the city's principal industries. Approximate numbers of persons employed in these industries are as follows:—engineering (including metal manufacture, vehicle manufacture, metal goods and precision instruments) 45,000; wholesale clothing 40,000; woollen and worsted manufacture 11,000 and printing 12,000. Approximately 41,000 persons are employed in distributive trades. These figures are not strictly related to the population of the city as, of course, they include persons not resident in the city.

The average level of unemployment during the year was 1·2 per cent.

**Meteorology.**—The number of hours of bright sunshine recorded during the year was 1,225·25. The sunniest month was June with a daily average of 6·66 hours and the month with the least sunshine was November with a daily average of 0·79 hours. The sunniest days of the year were June 1st, 2nd and 8th, July 20th and 21st each with 13·00 hours; the daily average for the whole year was 3·36 hours.

The total rainfall for the year was 21·73 inches. The month with the least rain was February with a total of 0·63 inches; the month with the most rain was November with 4·21 inches. Taking the four quarters of the year, the rainfall in the first quarter was 3·53 inches; in the second 4·85; in the third 7·12 and in the fourth 6·23 inches.

The month with the highest average temperature was July with 61·30°F and the lowest January with 32·55°F.

## VITAL STATISTICS

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### BIRTHS

The births registered in the city during the year numbered 10,608, comprising 5,374 males and 5,234 females. Of these, 639 males and 583 females born to parents not residing in Leeds were transferred to the areas in which the home addresses were situated, whilst 56 males and 61 females, born outside the city to Leeds parents, were transferred in, making a nett total of 9,503 births, comprising 4,791 males and 4,712 females.

The birth-rate was 18·5 per thousand of the home population, as compared with 18·4 for the previous year and an average of 17·1 for the previous five years. The birth-rate for the city was higher than that for England and Wales which was provisionally 18·2 per thousand of the population.

The birth-rate as adjusted by the Area Comparability Factor (Births) is given in the table on page 5.

**Excess of Births over Deaths.**—The excess of births over deaths or the “natural increase of population” was 3,172 as compared with 3,285 for the previous year and an average of 2,403 for the previous ten years.

**Illegitimate Births.**—Of the 9,503 (nett) births registered, 847 or 8·9 per cent. were illegitimate as compared with 836 or 8·8 per cent. for the previous year and an average of 640 or 7·3 per cent. for the previous five years.

**Stillbirths.**—The nett number of stillbirths registered during the year was 158, comprising 85 males and 73 females. The rate per thousand of the population was 0·31 as compared with 0·35 for the previous year. Expressed as a percentage of the total births (live and still) the rate was 1·6 as compared with 1·9 for the previous year. Of the 158 (nett) stillbirths registered, 18 or 11·4 per cent. were illegitimate. The ratio of registered “still” to registered “live” births was 1 to 60, as compared with 1 to 52 in the previous year.

## DEATHS

The gross number of deaths registered in the city was 6,752, comprising 3,522 males and 3,230 females, giving a gross death-rate of 13·1 as compared with 12·9 for the previous year. The inward transferable deaths numbered 462 (246 males and 216 females) and outward transferable deaths 883 (508 males and 375 females) which, after adjustment, leaves a nett total of 6,331 deaths debitable to the city, made up of 3,260 males and 3,071 females.

The corresponding death-rate was 12·3 as compared with 12·0 for the previous year and an average of 11·9 for the previous five years. The provisional death-rate for England and Wales was 12·2.

**Area Comparability Factor.**—The Registrar General supplies an Area Comparability Factor (A.C.F.) and this, when multiplied by the crude death-rate, gives an adjusted death-rate which is comparable with a similarly adjusted death-rate for any other area. An adjusted death-rate makes allowance for any difference in the population structure of the area, by sex and age, from that of England and Wales as a whole. An A.C.F. is also supplied for the adjustment of the crude birth-rate.

The A.C.F. (Deaths) for Leeds was 1·14 and this, when applied to the crude death-rate of 12·3, gave an adjusted death-rate of 14·0.

The following table gives the vital statistics, including crude and adjusted birth and death-rates, of London Administrative County and the twelve principal cities of England and Wales.

	Population	Birth-rate		Death-rate		Infant Mor-tality Rates		Peri-natal Mort. Rate	Stillbirth rate (per 1,000 total births)
		Crude	Ad-justed	Crude	Ad-justed	-1 yr.	-1 mth.		
London Admin. County	3,179,000	20·0	17·2	12·5	13·1	22	15	28	16
Birmingham .. ..	1,115,630	20·0	19·8	11·4	13·3	24	15	32	19
Liverpool .. ..	739,740	21·3	20·0	12·0	14·7	26	16	35	22
Manchester .. ..	654,670	20·3	20·3	13·0	15·3	29	19	37	21
<b>Leeds .. ..</b>	<b>513,800</b>	<b>18·5</b>	<b>18·5</b>	<b>12·3</b>	<b>14·0</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>16</b>
Sheffield .. ..	495,290	17·0	17·1	12·6	13·3	22	14	28	16
Bristol .. ..	433,920	17·6	18·4	13·3	12·9	20	14	28	15
Nottingham .. ..	315,050	20·3	20·1	12·0	13·4	26	15	28	16
Hull .. ..	301,000	19·9	19·3	11·1	13·6	26	16	30	17
Bradford .. ..	297,040	19·5	20·3	14·1	14·5	27	18	31	16
Leicester .. ..	270,390	18·5	19·8	13·2	13·0	21	15	32	19
Stoke-on-Trent .. ..	266,110	16·7	16·7	13·1	14·5	20	14	33	22
Newcastle upon Tyne ..	263,360	17·9	17·9	13·0	14·4	22	17	37	23

**Causes of Death.**—The principal causes of death during 1963 are given below (International List numbers in brackets).

Coronary disease (420)	.. ..	1,438
Malignant and lymphatic neoplasms (140-205)	..	1,157
Cerebral haemorrhage, etc. (330-334)	.. ..	759
Heart disease (410-416, 421-443)	.. ..	600
Bronchitis (500-502)	.. ..	518
Pneumonia (490-493, 763)	.. ..	513
Other circulatory diseases (444-468)	.. ..	248

The above group of diseases accounted for 5,233 or 82·6 per cent. of the total deaths as compared with 5,032 or 81·5 per cent. last year.



The table on page 9 sets out the causes of death in accordance with the International Statistical Classification of Diseases, Injuries and Causes of Death.

**Deaths in Age Groups.**—The table on page 11 sets out the deaths according to age groups. The aggregate number of deaths of children in the age groups -1, 1-2 and 2-5 was 283 or 4·5 per cent. of the total deaths, as compared with 259 or 4·2 per cent. in the previous year and an average of 245 or 4·0 per cent. for the previous five years. The number of deaths in all the age groups under 45 years was 578 or 9·1 per cent. as compared with 579 or 9·4 per cent. in the previous year. In the remaining age groups over 45 years the deaths numbered 5,753 or 90·9 per cent. as compared with 5,594 or 90·6 per cent. in the previous year.

**Cremations.**—Out of a total of 6,331 Leeds deaths during the year, the number of bodies disposed of by cremation was 3,209 or 50·7 per cent. as compared with 3,016 or 48·9 per cent. in 1962. Of this number, 2,367 were cremated at Lawnswood and the remainder, 842, at Cottingham. The total number of cremations represents an increase of 193 on the figure for the previous year and an increase of 311 on the average number of cremations for the previous five years.

**Public Mortuary.**—The number of bodies received into the public mortuary during 1963 was 874 as compared with 818 in 1962. The number of autopsies performed was 728. Arrangements were made by relatives or friends for the disposal of 814 bodies and by the Welfare Services Department for 60.

## INFANT MORTALITY

The number of deaths of children under one year of age during 1963 was 259 (males 143, females 116), as compared with 222 (males 131, females 91) in 1962. The infant mortality rate was 27 as compared with 23 for the previous year and an average of 24 for the previous five years. The provisional infant mortality rate for England and Wales was 21.



**Illegitimate Infant Mortality.**—Of the 847 illegitimate births, 31 died before reaching the age of one year, which is equal to an infant mortality rate of 37 as compared with 24 last year.

**Causes of Death.**—The principal causes of death of infants under one year of age during the year, in order of numerical importance, were prematurity 47 (18.1 per cent.), pneumonia 44 (17.0 per cent.), post-natal asphyxia and atelectasis 42 (16.2 per cent.), congenital malformations 39 (15.0 per cent.) and birth injuries 27 (10.4 per cent.).

Respiratory diseases were responsible for 59 or 22.8 per cent. of the total deaths under one year of age; in 1962 the number was 35 or 15.8 per cent. and the average for the previous five years was 35 or 16.5 per cent. For further details of causes of death of infants under one year of age, see the tables on pages 12 and 13.

**Prematurity.**—The number of deaths from prematurity was 47. The death-rate from prematurity per thousand live births was 4.9 as compared with 5.6 for the previous year and an average of 6.3 for the previous five years. There were 34 deaths assigned to other diseases of early infancy in which prematurity was mentioned on the death certificate.

**Deaths in Age Groups.**—Of the total (259) infant deaths, 89 or 34.3 per cent. took place on the first day; 147 or 56.8 per cent. in the first week; 170 or 65.6 per cent. in the first month; 33 or 12.7 per cent. between one and three months; 35 or 13.5 per cent. between three and six months; 11 or 4.3 per cent. between six and nine months and 10 or 3.9 per cent. between nine and twelve months.

**Neo-Natal Mortality.**—The number of deaths occurring in the first month of life was 170 or 10 more than in the previous year, the corresponding neo-natal mortality rate being 17.9 as compared with 16.9 in 1962.

Of the total deaths under one year of age, 65.6 per cent. occurred in the first month and of deaths in the first month 52.4 per cent. occurred on the first day, 86.5 per cent. in the first week and 89.4 per cent. in the first two weeks.

**Peri-Natal Mortality.**—The term “peri-natal mortality” is used to measure infant mortality due to causes operating before, during and immediately after birth and includes stillbirths and deaths of infants in the first week of life. The peri-natal mortality rate is calculated per thousand total births (live and still). The rate for 1963 was 32 as compared with 34 for the previous year and an average of 34 for the previous five years.

### MATERNAL MORTALITY

The number of mothers who lost their lives in childbirth during the year was 2 as compared with 6 in the previous year. The corresponding maternal mortality rate per thousand total births (live and still) was 0·21 as compared with 0·62 for the previous year and an average of 0·49 for the previous five years.

The causes of death were as follows:—

- (1) Septicaemia due to infection of uterus following a self-induced abortion.
- (2) 1a. Pulmonary oedema and collapse with intra-peritoneal haemorrhage.
- b. Caesarian section.
- c. Obstructive labour.

## PRINCIPAL CAUSES OF DEATH

International List Nos.	Diseases	No. of deaths in 1963 (nett)	No. of deaths in 1962 (nett)	Death rate 1963
001-008	Tuberculosis, respiratory .. .. .	25	24	0.05
010-019	Tuberculosis, other forms .. .. .	..	2	..
020-029	Syphilitic disease .. .. .	7	8	0.01
055	Diphtheria .. .. .	..	..	..
056	Whooping Cough .. .. .	..	..	..
057	Meningococcal infections .. .. .	1	..	0.00
080	Acute poliomyelitis .. .. .	1	..	0.00
085	Measles .. .. .	2	..	0.00
Remainder of 001-138	Other infective and parasitic diseases .. ..	6	7	0.01
151	Malignant neoplasms: Stomach .. .. .	154	126	0.30
162, 163	Lung, bronchus .. .. .	316	333	0.62
170	Breast .. .. .	105	109	0.20
171-174	Uterus .. .. .	40	41	0.08
Remainder of 140-203 205 204	Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms .. ..	513	448	1.00
260	Leukaemia, aleukaemia .. .. .	29	28	0.06
330-334	Diabetes .. .. .	37	40	0.07
420	Vascular lesions of central nervous system ..	759	755	1.48
440-448	Coronary disease, angina .. .. .	1,438	1,347	2.80
440-448	Hypertension with heart disease .. .. .	76	78	0.15
444-448	Other heart disease .. .. .	524	542	1.02
444-448	Other circulatory disease .. .. .	248	262	0.48
480-483	Influenza .. .. .	10	14	0.02
490-493 763	Pneumonia .. .. .	513	436	1.00
500-502 470-475 510-527	Bronchitis .. .. .	518	488	1.01
540, 541 543, 571 572, 764	Other diseases of the respiratory system .. ..	59	24	0.11
540, 541 543, 571 572, 764	Ulcer of stomach and duodenum .. .. .	46	61	0.09
590-594	Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea .. .. .	29	21	0.06
610	Nephritis and nephrosis .. .. .	32	38	0.06
640-689	Hyperplasia of prostate .. .. .	10	11	0.02
750-759	Pregnancy, childbirth and abortion .. ..	2	6	0.00
Residual	Congenital malformations .. .. .	56	63	0.11
E810-E835 E800-E802 E840-E982	Other defined and ill-defined diseases .. ..	495	530	0.96
E963 E970-E979	Motor vehicle accidents .. .. .	60	67	0.12
E964, E965 E980-E999	All other accidents .. .. .	149	128	0.29
E963 E970-E979	Suicide .. .. .	70	86	0.14
E964, E965 E980-E999	Homicide and operations of war .. .. .	1	10	0.00
	Totals .. .. .	6,331	6,173	12.32

## CAUSES OF AND AGES AT DEATH DURING THE CALENDAR YEAR, 1963.

International List Nos.	Cause of Death	Nett Deaths at the subjoined ages of "Residents" whether occurring within or outside the District.										*Total Hospital Deaths in the District
		All Ages	Under 1 year	1 & under 2 years	2 & under 5 years	5 & under 15 years	15 & under 25 years	25 & under 45 years	45 & under 65 years	65 & under 75 years	75 and upwards	
001-008	Tuberculosis, respiratory ..	25	..	..	..	..	..	2	13	6	4	20
010-019	Tuberculosis, other forms ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
020-029	Syphilitic disease ..	7	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	3	1	6
055	Diphtheria ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
056	Whooping Cough ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
057	Meningococcal infections ..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
080	Acute poliomyelitis ..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
085	Measles ..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Remainder of	Other infective and											
001-138	parasitic diseases ..	6	..	..	..	..	..	1	4	..	1	11
	Malignant neoplasms :											
151	Stomach ..	154	..	..	..	..	..	4	61	54	35	95
162, 163	Lung, bronchus ..	316	..	..	..	..	..	15	155	103	43	213
170	Breast ..	105	..	..	..	..	..	7	45	28	25	69
171-174	Uterus ..	40	..	..	..	..	..	6	18	10	6	33
Remainder	Other malignant and	513	1	1	6	1	4	22	182	157	139	439
of 140-203,	lymphatic neoplasms ..											
205												
204	Leukaemia, aleukaemia ..	29	..	..	..	2	1	2	7	7	10	33
260	Diabetes ..	37	..	..	..	..	..	2	8	13	14	25
330-334	Vascular lesions of central nervous system ..	759	..	..	..	1	..	7	141	228	382	514
420	Coronary disease, angina ..	1,438	..	..	..	..	1	29	453	447	508	720
440-443	Hypertension with heart disease ..	76	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	26	36	24
Remainder of												
410-443	Other heart disease ..	524	..	..	..	1	2	20	93	122	286	260
444-468	Other circulatory disease ..	248	..	..	..	1	1	6	48	59	133	159
480-483	Influenza ..	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	5	3
490-493, 763	Pneumonia ..	513	44	..	2	1	1	3	57	109	296	432
500-502	Bronchitis ..	518	3	..	..	1	2	5	135	168	204	327
470-475 } 510-527 }	Other diseases of the respiratory system ..	59	12	..	..	..	1	1	18	11	16	44
540, 541	Ulcer of stomach and duodenum ..	46	..	..	..	..	..	3	14	13	16	47
543, 571 } 572, 764 }	Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea ..	29	9	1	2	1	..	3	5	4	4	31
590-594	Nephritis and nephrosis ..	32	..	..	..	1	2	..	13	10	6	40
610	Hyperplasia of prostate ..	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	7	12
640-689	Pregnancy, childbirth and abortion ..	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	8
750-759	Congenital malformations ..	56	39	4	1	3	1	1	4	3	..	72
Residual	Other defined and ill-defined diseases ..	495	147	..	1	1	8	24	100	80	134	503
E810-E835	Motor vehicle accidents ..	60	..	2	1	12	6	11	12	9	7	64
E800-E802												
E840-E962 } E963 }	All other accidents ..	149	1	..	3	5	8	15	26	30	61	105
E970-E979 } E964, E965 }	Suicide ..	70	..	..	..	..	7	25	23	11	4	8
E980-E999 }	Homicide and operations of war ..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	2
	Totals ..	6,331	259	8	16	31	46	218	1,656	1,714	2,383	4,323

\*Total Deaths whether of "Residents" or "Non-Residents" in Hospitals and Institutions in the District.

## DEATHS IN AGE GROUPS (NETT), 1953-1963

Together with the percentage, of the total deaths, represented by each group  
(in *italics*).

Year	Under 1	1-2	2-5	5-15	15-25	25-45	45-65	65+	Total
1953	261 <i>4.4%</i>	11 <i>0.2%</i>	22 <i>0.4%</i>	30 <i>0.5%</i>	48 <i>0.8%</i>	267 <i>4.5%</i>	1,558 <i>26.4%</i>	3,700 <i>62.7%</i>	5,897
1954	198 <i>3.4%</i>	13 <i>0.2%</i>	19 <i>0.3%</i>	28 <i>0.5%</i>	30 <i>0.5%</i>	273 <i>4.7%</i>	1,546 <i>26.9%</i>	3,648 <i>63.4%</i>	5,755
1955	194 <i>3.3%</i>	17 <i>0.3%</i>	11 <i>0.2%</i>	39 <i>0.7%</i>	48 <i>0.8%</i>	273 <i>4.7%</i>	1,507 <i>25.9%</i>	3,727 <i>64.1%</i>	5,816
1956	216 <i>3.7%</i>	17 <i>0.3%</i>	17 <i>0.3%</i>	22 <i>0.4%</i>	39 <i>0.7%</i>	263 <i>4.6%</i>	1,488 <i>25.8%</i>	3,700 <i>64.2%</i>	5,762
1957	207 <i>3.6%</i>	9 <i>0.1%</i>	14 <i>0.2%</i>	34 <i>0.6%</i>	44 <i>0.7%</i>	244 <i>4.2%</i>	1,558 <i>26.8%</i>	3,711 <i>63.8%</i>	5,821
1958	218 <i>3.6%</i>	11 <i>0.2%</i>	16 <i>0.3%</i>	26 <i>0.4%</i>	38 <i>0.6%</i>	249 <i>4.2%</i>	1,512 <i>25.5%</i>	3,862 <i>65.1%</i>	5,932
1959	213 <i>3.5%</i>	17 <i>0.3%</i>	20 <i>0.3%</i>	29 <i>0.5%</i>	47 <i>0.8%</i>	227 <i>3.7%</i>	1,600 <i>26.1%</i>	3,967 <i>64.8%</i>	6,120
1960	199 <i>3.4%</i>	11 <i>0.2%</i>	26 <i>0.4%</i>	30 <i>0.5%</i>	44 <i>0.8%</i>	221 <i>3.8%</i>	1,517 <i>26.2%</i>	3,743 <i>64.6%</i>	5,791
1961	206 <i>3.2%</i>	12 <i>0.2%</i>	18 <i>0.3%</i>	35 <i>0.5%</i>	48 <i>0.7%</i>	235 <i>3.7%</i>	1,619 <i>25.2%</i>	4,240 <i>66.1%</i>	6,413
1962	222 <i>3.6%</i>	16 <i>0.3%</i>	21 <i>0.3%</i>	19 <i>0.3%</i>	59 <i>1.0%</i>	242 <i>3.9%</i>	1,535 <i>24.9%</i>	4,059 <i>65.8%</i>	6,173
1963	259 <i>4.1%</i>	8 <i>0.1%</i>	16 <i>0.3%</i>	31 <i>0.5%</i>	46 <i>0.7%</i>	218 <i>3.4%</i>	1,656 <i>26.2%</i>	4,097 <i>64.7%</i>	6,331

## DEATHS FROM STATED CAUSES UNDER ONE YEAR OF AGE

International List Nos.	Cause of Death	1962	1963	% of total deaths under one
010	Tuberculosis of meninges and central nervous system .. ..	..	..	..
Rest of 001-019	Tuberculosis, other forms .. ..	..	..	..
020	Syphilis .. ..	..	..	..
050	Scarlet fever .. ..	..	..	..
055	Diphtheria .. ..	..	..	..
056	Whooping Cough .. ..	..	..	..
057	Meningococcal infections .. ..	..	1	0.4
085	Measles .. ..	..	2	0.8
340	Meningitis (non-meningococcal) ..	1	2	0.8
480-483	Influenza .. ..	2	..	..
490-493	Pneumonia (4 weeks—1 year) ..	28	36	13.9
500-502	Bronchitis .. ..	5	3	1.2
560, 561, 570	Intestinal obstruction, hernia ..	3	8	3.1
571, 572	Gastro-enteritis (4 weeks—1 year)	2	8	3.1
751	Spina bifida and meningocele ..	11	6	2.3
754	Congenital malformations of cir- culatory system .. ..	11	14	5.4
750, 752, 753 } 755-759 }	All other congenital malformations	15	19	7.3
760-761	Birth injuries .. ..	19	27	10.4
762	Post-natal asphyxia, atelectasis ..	43	42	16.2
763	Pneumonia of newborn (—4 weeks)	8	8	3.1
764	Diarrhœa of newborn (—4 weeks)	..	1	0.4
765-768	Other infections of newborn ..	1	1	0.4
770	Hæmolytic disease of newborn ..	3	6	2.3
769 } 771-773 }	Other diseases peculiar to early infancy .. ..	4	4	1.5
774-776	Prematurity .. ..	53	47	18.1
E924	Accidental mechanical suffocation	1	1	0.4
Rem. of E800-999	Other violent causes .. ..	2	..	..
Residual	All other causes .. ..	10	23	8.7
	Totals .. ..	222	259	..



INFANT MORTALITY 1963. NETT DEATHS FROM STATED CAUSES AT VARIOUS AGES UNDER ONE YEAR OF AGE.

INFANT MORTALITY 1903. NEW DEATHS FROM CAUSES																
International List Nos.	Cause of Death	Total														Total -1 year
		-1 day	1 day	2 days	3 days	4 days	5 days	6 days	1-2 weeks	2-3 weeks	3-4 weeks	1-3 m'ths	3-6 m'ths	6-9 m'ths	9-12 m'ths	
010	Tuberculosis of meninges	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rest of																..
001-019	Tuberculosis, other forms	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
020	Syphilis ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
050	Scarlet Fever ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
055	Diphtheria ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
056	Whooping Cough ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
057	Meningococcal infections	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	I	..	..	I	..	..	..	I
085	Measles ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2
340	Meningitis (non-meningococcal or tuberculous)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	I	..	I	..	..	..	2
480-483	Influenza ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
490-493	Pneumonia (4 weeks—I year)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	II	15	5	5	36
500-502	Bronchitis ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	I	..	..	3
560, 561, 570	Intestinal obstruction, hernia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	6	I	..	..	8
571, 572	Gastro-enteritis (4 weeks—I year)	..	..	I	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	I	I	I	..	6
751	Spina bifida and meningocele	I	..	..	I	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	3	..	..	6
754	Congenital malformations of circulatory system	2	I	..	..	..	..	I	3	..	I	9	3	..	I	14
Rest of																19
750-759	All other congenital malformations	..	..	..	..	I	..	I	I	2	..	12	4	3	..	27
760, 761	Birth injuries ..	..	..	6	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	27	..	..	..	42
762	Post-natal asphyxia, atelectasis	..	..	4	2	..	..	2	..	..	..	42	..	..	..	8
763	Pneumonia of newborn (—4 weeks)	..	..	I	..	..	..	..	..	2	5	8	..	..	..	1
764	Diarrhoea of newborn (—4 weeks)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	I	..	I	..	..	..	I
765-768	Other infections of newborn	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	I	..	..	..	I
770	Haemolytic disease of newborn ..	..	..	I	I	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	6
769, 771-773	Other diseases peculiar to early infancy	..	..	..	..	I	..	..	..	..	..	3	I	..	..	4
774-776	Prematurity	28	9	4	I	I	..	I	..	2	..	46	I	..	..	47
E924	Accidental mechanical suffocation	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	I	..	..	I
Rest of																..
E800-999	Other violent causes	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Residual	All other causes ..	I	..	I	I	..	..	..	..	I	..	3	10	3	2	23
Totals		89	22	18	9	3	2	4	5	9	9	33	35	11	10	259

INFANT MORTALITY DURING THE FOURTEEN YEARS 1950-1963 AT DIFFERENT PERIODS OF  
THE FIRST YEAR OF LIFE.

YEAR	Births in year	Under one week		Under one month		One and under three months		Three and under six months		Six and under nine months		Nine and under twelve months		Under one year	
		Deaths	Rate	Deaths	Rate	Deaths	Rate	Deaths	Rate	Deaths	Rate	Deaths	Rate	Deaths	Rate
1950	..	122	15.0	148	18.2	43	5.3	35	4.3	16	2.0	8	1.0	250	31
1951	..	125	15.5	141	17.5	36	4.5	40	5.0	19	2.4	11	1.4	247	31
1952	..	126	16.3	144	18.6	28	3.6	37	4.8	11	1.4	11	1.4	231	30
1953	..	160	20.2	182	22.9	31	3.9	21	2.6	16	2.0	11	1.4	261	33
1954	..	118	15.6	135	17.8	24	3.2	21	2.8	12	1.6	6	0.8	198	26
1955	..	123	16.1	136	17.8	19	2.5	26	3.4	7	0.9	6	0.8	194	25
1956	..	131	16.3	153	19.0	28	3.5	21	2.6	9	1.1	5	0.6	216	27
1957	..	124	14.7	150	17.8	18	2.1	23	2.7	10	1.2	6	0.7	207	25
1958	..	130	15.5	152	18.1	19	2.3	30	3.6	8	1.0	9	1.1	218	26
1959	..	130	15.6	149	17.8	22	2.6	24	2.9	7	0.8	11	1.3	213	25
1960	..	108	12.3	131	14.9	30	3.4	21	2.4	12	1.4	5	0.6	199	23
1961	..	123	13.8	132	14.8	30	3.4	26	2.9	8	0.9	10	1.1	206	23
1962	..	147	15.5	160	16.9	19	2.0	27	2.9	12	1.3	4	0.4	222	23
1963	..	147	15.5	170	17.9	33	3.5	35	3.7	11	1.2	10	1.1	259	27



# VITAL STATISTICS OF LEEDS C.B. FOR 1963 AND PREVIOUS YEARS.

TABLE I.

YEAR	Population estimated to Middle of each Year	BIRTHS			TOTAL DEATHS REGISTERED IN THE AREA		TRANSFERABLE DEATHS		NETT DEATHS BELONGING TO THE AREA			
		Un-corrected Number	Nett		Number	Rate	Of Non-residents registered in the Area	Of Residents registered in the Area	Under 1 Year of Age			At all Ages
			Number	Rate					Number	Rate per 1,000 Net Births	Number	Rate
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1945	451,670	8,258	7,760	17.2	6,580	14.6	595	425	438	56	6,410	14.2
1946	481,570	10,267	9,886	20.5	6,795	14.1	570	389	401	41	6,614	13.7
1947	492,140	11,394	10,875	22.1	6,982	14.2	567	378	552	51	6,793	13.8
1948	501,900	9,938	9,234	18.4	6,106	12.2	600	396	321	35	5,902	11.8
1949	504,900	9,146	8,447	16.3	6,757	13.4	630	324	254	30	6,451	12.8
1950	509,700	8,857	8,113	15.9	6,437	12.6	579	396	250	31	6,254	12.3
1951	503,030	8,700	8,044	16.0	6,983	13.9	595	409	247	31	6,797	13.5
1952	504,800	8,250	7,740	15.3	6,446	12.8	597	443	231	30	6,292	12.5
1953	505,500	8,465	7,932	15.7	6,354	12.6	643	186	261	33	5,897	11.7
1954	507,200	8,185	7,584	15.0	6,224	12.3	649	180	198	26	5,755	11.3
1955	507,400	8,259	7,630	15.0	6,295	12.4	647	168	194	25	5,816	11.5
1956	508,600	8,640	8,033	15.8	6,270	12.3	693	185	216	27	5,762	11.3
1957	509,790*											
1957	510,100†	9,023	8,429	16.5	6,309	12.4	695	207	207	25	5,821	11.4
1958	511,600	8,995	8,379	16.4	6,393	12.5	778	317	218	26	5,932	11.6
1959	513,300	9,045	8,353	16.3	6,481	12.6	787	426	213	25	6,120	11.9
1960	514,760	9,483	8,789	17.1	6,205	12.1	863	449	199	23	5,791	11.2
1961	511,650	9,769	8,921	17.4	6,835	13.4	919	497	206	23	6,413	12.5
1962	514,640	10,424	9,458	18.4	6,648	12.9	905	430	222	23	6,173	12.0
1963	513,800	10,608	9,503	18.5	6,752	13.1	883	462	259	27	6,331	12.3

Total population at all ages at the 1961 Census 510,597 (preliminary)

Area of Leeds C.B. in acres (land and inland water) } 40,613.5

\* Population used for calculating vital statistics to allow for change in boundary.  
† Mid-year population after change in boundary

TABLE II. CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES ORIGINALLY NOTIFIED BEFORE ALTERATION OF DIAGNOSIS  
DURING THE CALENDAR YEAR 1963.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE	NUMBER OF CASES NOTIFIED.														Total Cases removed to Hospital	
	At all Ages				At Ages—Years.											
	Under 1		1 and under 5 years		5 and under 15 years		15 and under 25 years		25 and under 45 years		45 and under 65 years		65 and upwards		M.	F.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		
Anthrax	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Diphtheria	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dysentery	516	493	38	46	187	141	102	74	43	63	101	96	39	53	24	24
Encephalitis, acute	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Erysipelas	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Food poisoning	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Malaria	..	..	3	1	11	9	13	5	7	9	12	20	6	14	2	5
Measles	3,371	3,335	167	178	1,924	1,844	1,265	1,296	9	9	6	8	..	..	..	..
Meningococcal infections	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ophthalmia neonatorum	..	..	10	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Paratyphoid fever	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pneumonia (acute primary)	..	..	26	23	31	19	22	18	24	15	39	38	88	73	65	86
Pneumonia (acute influenzal)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	6	6	7	9	2	9
Poliomyelitis	..	..	..	..	1	1	2	1	1	1	2	..	..	..	..	..
Puerperal pyrexia	..	93	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	41	..	52	..	..	..	..
Scarlet fever	..	58	1	2	28	7	50	43	3	5	1	1	..	..	..	..
Typhoid fever	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Whooping cough	..	..	67	87	243	315	159	193	..	4	4	4	1	..	..	..
Smallpox	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Non-notifiable diseases	..	..	120	70	71	54	54	34	31	47	30	37	45	50	35	41
	386	333	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Totals	5,229	5,314	432	420	2,498	2,391	1,670	1,665	121	198	205	263	189	207	114	170
Respiratory tuberculosis	189(11)	99(8)	1	1	2	1	8(1)	4	22(1)	29(5)	63(4)	37(3)	74(4)	20	19(1)	7
Other forms of tuberculosis	11(1)	11(1)	..	..	2	..	..	..	3(1)	1	4	5(1)	2	4	1	1

The figures shown in brackets are "Transfer in" Cases and are included in totals.

TABLE II.A. ACCEPTED CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES (AFTER CORRECTION OF DIAGNOSIS) DURING THE  
CALENDAR YEAR 1963.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE	NUMBER OF CASES NOTIFIED																	Total Cases removed to Hospital	
	At all Ages				At Ages—Years.														
					Under 1				1 and under 5 years		5 and under 15 years		15 and under 25 years		25 and under 45 years		45 and under 65 years		65 and upwards
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.		F.
Anthrax	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Diphtheria	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Dysentery	503	484	36	45	180	140	104	73	43	61	97	93	39	53	4	19	11	22	
Encephalitis, acute { Infective	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Post-infectious	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	
Erysipelas	9	21	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	2	3	1	3	9	2	9	..	5	
Food poisoning	56	68	3	2	13	12	11	7	8	11	14	20	5	13	2	3	10	4	
Malaria	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Measles	3,373	3,336	168	179	1,925	1,844	1,266	1,296	8	9	6	8	..	..	..	..	60	63	
Meningococcal infections	2	3	1	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	3	
Ophthalmia neonatorum	10	13	10	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	
Paratyphoid fever	2	1	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	
Pneumonia (acute primary)	339	282	57	34	36	23	23	19	24	18	36	38	92	67	71	83	205	138	
" (acute influenza)	15	26	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	6	6	7	9	2	9	1	..	
Polomyelitis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Puerperal pyrexia	..	94	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	42	..	52	..	..	..	..	..	1	
Scarlet fever	80	57	..	1	27	7	48	43	4	5	1	1	..	..	..	..	4	3	
Typhoid fever	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	
Whooping cough	464	589	59	77	241	312	159	192	..	4	4	4	1	..	..	..	43	55	
Smallpox	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Non-notifiable diseases	375	339	98	68	73	51	58	34	34	44	37	40	42	55	33	47	374	340	
Totals	5,229	5,314	432	420	2,498	2,391	1,670	1,665	121	198	205	263	189	207	114	170	711	637	
Respiratory tuberculosis	189(11)	99(8)	1	1	2	1	8(1)	4	22(1)	29(5)	63(4)	37(3)	74(4)	20	19(1)	7	105	39	
Other forms of tuberculosis	11(1)	11(1)	..	..	2	..	..	..	3(1)	1	4	5(1)	2	4	..	1	4	4	

The figures shown in brackets are "Transfer in" Cases and are included in totals.

TABLE IIA. (continued).

TOTAL ACCEPTED CASES (AFTER CORRECTION OF DIAGNOSIS) IN EACH MUNICIPAL WARD OF THE DISTRICT.																													
Notifiable Disease	City	Blenheim	Westfield	Wellington	Hyde Park	Kirkstall	Far Headingley	Meanwood	Woodhouse	Moortown	Allerton	Roundhay	Richmond Hill	Potternewton	Harehills	Burmantofts	East Hunslet	Osmondthorpe	Cross Gates	Halton	Beeston	Holbeck	Hunslet Carr	Middleton	Armley	Worley	Bramley	Standingley	City Total
Anthrax ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Diphtheria ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dysentery ..	14	44	18	5	20	20	16	23	84	81	68	46	9	85	81	46	45	7	61	12	28	11	20	59	17	5	41	21	98
Encephalitis, ac. } Inf.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Encephalitis, ac. } P. Inf.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Erysipelas ..	..	1	..	..	3	..	..	3	1	4	2	..	1	2	1	..	..	..	..	4	1	1	..	1	1	3	1	..	8
Food poisoning ..	3	2	1	..	..	3	2	6	4	11	..	..	4	1	6	9	7	2	6	22	1	6	2	12	1	1	2	6	12
Malaria ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Measles ..	141	232	170	224	141	204	509	327	211	378	396	205	204	190	154	95	177	267	280	367	194	275	304	291	222	159	227	165	6,70
Meningococcal infections ..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	1	2	..	..	2	7	2	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	2
Ophthalmia neonatorum ..	..	2	..	..	..	4	..	1	1	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Paratyphoid fever ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pneumonia (ac. primary)	15	23	20	15	15	24	10	21	28	8	22	22	27	22	12	24	16	25	91	39	8	14	18	19	32	18	21	12	62
" (ac. influenza)	..	..	..	3	..	..	2	1	..	3	6	..	1	..	1	1	..	1	2	5	..	..	..	1	8	6	..	..	4
Pellomylitis ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Puerperal pyrexia..	..	..	10	1	1	1	..	2	1	..	..	..	66	2	..	..	1	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	4	..	9
Scarlet fever ..	..	6	1	1	2	5	4	3	2	7	4	8	6	2	3	3	6	4	15	15	4	1	3	10	7	3	5	7	13
Typhoid fever ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Whooping cough ..	18	79	21	11	19	32	44	65	79	53	26	38	26	46	35	48	28	75	161	24	4	17	14	28	7	6	22	27	1,05
Smallpox ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Non-notifiable diseases ..	28	40	37	9	15	28	14	28	40	22	16	23	38	45	13	17	25	30	83	20	10	31	12	36	9	12	26	7	71
Totals ..	219	429	278	270	216	321	601	481	451	570	542	346	334	404	308	243	306	415	706	505	249	356	373	457	305	214	349	245	10,54
Respiratory tuberculosis ..	3	13	8(2)	11	12(4)	13	9(1)	13(2)	17(2)	10(1)	5	10(1)	10	12(4)	6	9	13	11	19	5	5	16	11	13	14	10(1)	3	7(1)	288(1)
Other forms of tuberculosis	1(1)	4(1)	..	..	1	1	1	..	2	..	1	..	1	2	..	1	1	..	1	1	..	..	2	1	1	..	..	..	22(2)

The figures shown in brackets are "Transfer in" Cases and are included in totals.



# CITY OF LEEDS

## VITAL STATISTICS 1920 - 1963

Year	Population	Live Births	Birth-Rate	Deaths	Death-Rate	INFANT MORTALITY			STILL-BIRTHS		Peri-Natal Mortality Rate	MATERNAL MORTALITY				DIARRHOEA AND ENTERITIS		TUBERCULOSIS (All Forms)		CANCER		Deaths from Respiratory Diseases (inc. Influenza but excl. Pul. Tub.)	DIPHTHERIA			SCARLET FEVER		MEASLES		WHOOPIING COUGH		Year		
						Deaths — 1 year	Rate per 1,000 live births	Neo-Natal Mortality Rate	No.	Rate per 1,000 total births		Deaths from Sepsis	Deaths from other causes	Total Deaths	Rate per 1,000 live births	Deaths under 2 years	Death-Rate per 1,000 births	Deaths	Death-Rate	Deaths	Death-Rate		Cases	Deaths	No. of persons immunised	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths			
1920	448,913	11,229	25.0	6,591	14.7	1,232	110	46.3	..	..	..	29	28	57	5.07	140	12.5	698	1.56	492	1.10	1,513	885	64	..	1,363	17	5,459	148	..	100	1920		
1	465,500	10,144	21.8	6,285	13.5	997	98	41.3	..	..	..	8	30	38	3.75	184	18.1	641	1.37	554	1.19	1,360	665	38	..	1,526	14	209	5	..	72	1		
2	466,700	9,253	19.8	6,479	13.9	935	101	43.3	..	..	..	14	18	32	3.46	92	9.9	653	1.40	595	1.27	1,357	470	28	..	2,722	33	9,932	152	..	115	2		
3	469,900	8,684	18.5	5,986	12.7	773	89	41.8	..	..	..	10	35	45	5.18	118	13.6	637	1.36	574	1.22	1,179	368	20	..	2,134	31	4,683	50	..	32	3		
4	471,600	8,558	18.1	6,747	14.3	921	108	38.7	..	..	..	9	24	33	3.86	103	12.0	657	1.40	639	1.35	1,777	289	27	..	1,256	20	6,654	46	..	87	4		
5	472,900	8,180	17.3	6,037	12.8	748	91	37.8	..	..	..	24	21	45	5.50	149	18.2	599	1.27	606	1.28	1,262	422	39	..	1,166	15	5,100	39	..	47	5		
6	473,400	8,065	17.0	6,062	12.8	748	93	38.7	..	..	..	14	27	41	5.08	147	18.2	585	1.24	657	1.39	1,099	374	26	..	756	5	7,076	19	..	119	6		
7	477,600	7,790	16.3	6,198	13.0	629	81	35.2	..	..	..	14	24	38	4.88	88	11.3	558	1.17	649	1.36	1,070	439	28	..	773	6	8,569	117	..	44	7		
8	474,800	7,665	16.1	6,133	12.9	606	79	37.3	..	..	..	14	22	36	4.70	105	13.7	542	1.14	698	1.47	976	634	21	94	3,515	18	3,638	21	..	36	8		
9	478,500	7,426	15.5	7,898	16.5	722	97	42.3	†369	47	74	10	23	33	†4.23	86	11.6	621	1.30	684	1.43	2,037	536	26	107	3,473	29	9,486	102	..	107	9		
1930	478,500	7,568	15.8	5,930	12.4	512	68	38.5	332	42	68	10	22	32	4.05	34	4.5	533	1.11	728	1.52	798	994	54	179	2,383	23	913	2	..	32	1930		
1	486,400	7,219	14.8	6,506	13.4	552	76	32.3	367	48	71	17	22	39	5.14	68	9.4	527	1.08	740	1.52	1,047	995	86	318	1,467	12	10,955	56	..	43	1		
2	484,900	7,004	14.4	6,469	13.3	617	88	36.4	334	45	71	8	13	21	2.86	106	15.1	493	1.02	760	1.57	966	889	48	1,524	931	8	3,540	52	..	41	2		
3	485,000	6,643	13.7	6,574	13.6	537	81	36.6	333	48	73	15	12	27	3.87	104	15.7	499	1.03	706	1.46	1,148	1,057	88	726	1,906	9	3,973	22	..	28	3		
4	486,250	7,190	14.8	6,291	12.9	513	71	35.0	320	43	67	15	14	29	3.86	76	10.6	462	0.95	801	1.65	711	2,231	156	2,452	2,711	16	10,576	90	..	25	4		
5	487,200	7,211	14.8	6,432	13.2	463	64	33.1	334	44	68	8	16	24	3.18	62	8.6	435	0.89	803	1.65	772	1,335	60	30,062	2,082	5	1,341	4	..	48	5		
6	489,800	7,340	15.0	6,666	13.6	476	65	30.0	320	42	63	10	14	24	3.13	71	9.7	408	0.83	843	1.72	803	799	36	1,937	1,868	12	8,744	49	..	28	6		
7	491,860	7,279	14.8	6,573	13.4	491	67	33.2	313	41	66	6	11	17	2.24	65	8.9	406	0.83	777	1.58	959	941	44	1,135	2,234	5	2,373	9	..	19	7		
8	494,000	7,614	15.4	6,255	12.7	490	64	33.1	329	41	63	2	12	14	1.76	94	12.3	397	0.80	879	1.78	625	948	33	11,172	1,717	8	6,797	18	..	13	8		
9	(a) 497,000																																9	
	(b) 488,000	7,079	14.2	6,535	13.4	401	57	30.2	307	42	62	6	13	19	2.60	54	7.7	413	0.85	847	1.74	662	427	20	894	960	2	1,673	2	32	18			
1940	465,700	6,946	14.9	6,918	14.9	395	57	30.8	282	39	61	2	13	15	2.09	44	6.4	467	1.00	778	1.67	990	301	11	1,167	643	..	4,364	8	128	2			1940
1	471,930	6,667	14.1	6,456	13.7	407	61	26.7	259	39	55	7	9	16	2.32	40	6.0	408	0.86	849	1.80	740	576	22	13,208	887	3	7,006	21	2,105	25	..		1
2	462,400	7,204	15.6	6,090	13.2	369	51	29.7	278	37	58	6	13	19	2.54	32	4.4	357	0.77	888	1.92	589	707	25	15,101	1,576	1	7,810	10	1,554	32	..		2
3	453,900	7,547	16.6	6,358	14.0	356	47	23.7	250	32	50	4	15	19	2.44	40	5.3	378	0.83	906	2.00	808	334	11	19,415	1,998	3	2,426	14	1,284	14	..		3
4	451,100	8,518	18.9	6,124	13.6	429	50	28.4	262	30	50	..	12	12	1.37	76	8.9	316	0.70	915	2.03	608	254	9	7,483	1,913	3	678	..	1,213	6	..		4
5	451,670	7,760	17.2	6,410	14.2	438	56	28.6	248	31	50	4	10	14	1.75	88	11.3	318	0.70	969	2.15	740	149	2	7,510	1,190	..	9,480	21					



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## Infectious and other Diseases

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## INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES

G. E. WELCH, M.B., B.S., D.P.H.

*Deputy Medical Officer of Health*

*Deputy School Medical Officer.*

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For the first time for nearly 20 years, no case of poliomyelitis was diagnosed in Leeds during the year. It is gratifying to know that all previous publicity campaigns which have been launched bringing the notice of the public to the importance of vaccination against poliomyelitis are now producing the desired results.

No case of diphtheria was reported during the year. This is the seventh time since 1953 that no case has been recorded.

It is again a pleasure to record thanks to Dr. G. B. Ludlam and Dr. B. P. Marmion and their staff at the Public Health Laboratory for much help and advice, and also thanks to Dr. E. C. Benn at Seacroft Hospital.

**Public Health Act, 1961.**—Under Section 41 of Part III of this Act, 15 persons were excluded from work during the year and paid compensation for loss of earnings.

**Diphtheria.**—No case of diphtheria was notified during the year.

**Scarlet Fever.**—The number of accepted cases of scarlet fever during the year was 137 as compared with 183 last year and 215 in 1961. Of the 137 cases, 7 were treated in Seacroft Hospital. The case-rate was 0.27 as compared with 0.36 in 1962. There were no deaths.



**Smallpox, Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fevers, Typhus, Plague and Cholera.**—No case of smallpox, typhus, plague or cholera occurred during the year.

One case of typhoid fever was discovered during the year, a West Indian who was admitted to St. James's Hospital in the early part of the year and later transferred to Seacroft Hospital. All contacts were followed-up and his wife, also a West Indian, was found to be excreting *S. Typhi* (although symptomless) and was admitted to Seacroft Hospital. All other contacts both at home and from St. James's Hospital gave negative results. The phage type of the organism isolated from both of them was a type which is commonly found in the West Indies. The husband had been in the country for some time, but his wife had arrived only a few months ago. It is thought that she had been a carrier for some time and had infected her husband after joining him in Leeds. The wife now appears to be a permanent carrier.

There was an outbreak of Paratyphoid 'B'—type Taunton—in the county during the beginning of the year and all the cases had been associated with Chinese egg products used in bakeries. A check on stocks in Leeds did not reveal the presence of any of the suspected shipments.

Three cases of Paratyphoid 'B' occurred during the year (a female aged 24 years and two young boys aged 3 years and one year respectively). The female was admitted to Seacroft Hospital and was later discharged as a convalescent carrier of Paratyphoid 'B' (type Taunton). A series of tests taken after discharge from hospital gave negative results. The young boy of one year was removed to Seacroft Hospital a few hours after arrival in Leeds from Essex, suffering from gastro-enteritis. Whilst in hospital, Paratyphoid 'B'—type Taunton—was isolated and, after treatment in hospital, five consecutive negative results were obtained and he was discharged home. The boy of 3 years was in St. James's Hospital, where Paratyphoid 'B'—type Taunton—was isolated from him. He was transferred to Seacroft Hospital and after treatment was discharged home still positive. Further specimens obtained from him at home gave negative results.

In addition, three symptomless excretors of Paratyphoid 'B' were discovered during the year (one was a male of 73 years from an out-of-city address but admitted to Seacroft Hospital from Killingbeck Hospital, one a male of 52 years and the other a young girl of 7 years).

In some of the cases where Paratyphoid 'B' type Taunton was isolated it was possible to establish some connection with bakery products and it seems likely that all the cases were due to the use of infected Chinese egg. The prospect of legislation to enforce pasteurisation of liquid egg products holds out the hope that these unnecessary infections may at last be prevented.

Seven chronic typhoid carriers were kept under observation during the year, as were two typhoid fever and three paratyphoid contacts.

During the year five "other" cases were referred to the Department for a second opinion; these were visited and diagnosed as follows:—chickenpox (three), septicaemia (one) and ? rubella (one).

**Measles.**—1963 was an epidemic year for measles, although the number of cases notified was less than might have been expected. The number of accepted cases was 6,709 as compared with 8,106 cases in 1961, the previous epidemic year. Of the total cases, 123 were treated in Seacroft Hospital. There were two deaths.

*Investigation of the Complications of Measles.*—During the early months of the year, the Public Health Laboratory Service, in collaboration with the medical officers of health of some of the larger cities in England and Wales, began an inquiry into the incidence of serious complications of measles (particularly encephalitis and other neurological disorders). The purpose of the inquiry was to assess the need for measles vaccination.

The first stage of the inquiry was concerned with the follow-up of measles cases notified during the period 1st January to 30th April and it was agreed that the Health Department would follow-up all cases of measles notified during that period. Briefly, this involved sending to each notifying practitioner, one month after the date of notification, a simple record card together with a reply-paid envelope for each patient asking for brief details of the outcome of the illness.

The number of cases notified was 3,379 and, of this number, 3,309 were reported upon by the notifying practitioners. 214 cases were reported as having complications, mainly respiratory conditions and otitis media and deafness. A preliminary analysis of the 3,309 cases, by age and sex, with and without complications, was made and this analysis, together with the record cards, was returned to the Central Public Health Laboratory. Certain cases admitted to hospital were followed-up to ascertain the reason for admission when this was not clear.

In July, a special follow-up of children who had been recorded as suffering from encephalitis was carried out by a research team headed by Dr. G. Pampiglione of the Hospital for Sick Children, Great Ormond Street, London. The examinations, which included electro-encephalography, were carried out at a welfare clinic and a child from Bradford also attended.

**Whooping Cough.**—The number of accepted cases of whooping cough during the year was the largest for seven years, 1,053 as compared with 81 last year and 413 in 1961. The cases occurred in an epidemic pattern during the autumn and most were mild, causing considerable difficulties in diagnosis. Of the total cases, 95 required treatment in Seacroft Hospital. There were no deaths.

**Puerperal Pyrexia.**—There were 94 accepted cases of puerperal pyrexia during the year as compared with 140 last year and 170 in 1961. Of the total, 81 (86.2 per cent.) occurred in hospitals and 13 (13.8 per cent.) in the practices of general medical practitioners and midwives. One case was treated in Seacroft Hospital. There were no deaths.

**Ophthalmia Neonatorum.**—The number of accepted cases of ophthalmia neonatorum during the year was 23 as compared with 21 in 1962 and 36 in 1961. One case was treated in Seacroft Hospital.

**Erysipelas.**—Accepted cases of this disease numbered 30 as compared with 44 last year. Of these, 5 were treated in Seacroft Hospital. There were no deaths.

**Malaria.**—No case of this disease was notified during the year.

**Anthrax.**—No case of anthrax was notified during the year.

**Dysentery.**—There was a substantial decrease in the total number of cases for the year, 987 as compared with 1,749 last year and 1,238 in 1961. There were no deaths.

Of the 987 cases, 947 occurred at home, 14 in hospitals and institutions and 26 in day nurseries. The number treated in Seacroft Hospital was 36, or 3·6 per cent. of the total. Of the cases, 196 were *Sonne* and 15 *Flexner*, whilst the remaining 776 were not typed. During the year, outbreaks of *Sonne* dysentery occurred in three day nurseries, accounting for 25 cases (18 children and 7 staff). In addition, one sporadic case of *Sonne* dysentery occurred at a day nursery during the year.

As usual, outbreaks of enteritis occurred in which no bacterial cause could be identified and which were thought probably to be due to virus enteritis. One of these involved boy scouts who had been to a week-end camp and another a University Hall of Residence. Two cases of infection with *Salmonella typhimurium* in medical staff drew attention to a number of cases of enteritis in a hospital but no bacterial cause was found.

**Acute Poliomyelitis (including Polioencephalitis).**—No case of this disease was notified during the year. One death due to paralytic poliomyelitis occurred, in a patient who contracted the disease in 1950. One death was at first ascribed to poliomyelitis but the diagnosis was later changed to encephalitis.

**Acute Encephalitis.**—There was one case of post-infectious encephalitis notified during the year. The case was diagnosed in Seacroft Hospital.

**Meningococcal Infection.**—There were 5 accepted cases of meningococcal infection during the year as compared with 6 last year. Of the cases, 4 were treated in Seacroft Hospital. There was one death.

**Food Poisoning.**—The number of accepted cases of food poisoning or suspected food poisoning during the year was 124 as compared with 168 in 1962 and 178 in 1961. Of the total, 33 proved to be *Salmonella* infections and of these 13 were admitted to Seacroft Hospital. There were no deaths.

The fall in the number of cases probably represents a real reduction in the incidence of food poisoning.

The *Salmonella* organisms isolated were as follows:—

S. typhimurium	..	..	..	..	24
anatum	..	..	..	..	4
enteritidis	..	..	..	..	1
glostrup	..	..	..	..	1
heidelberg	..	..	..	..	1
lisbon	..	..	..	..	1
menston	..	..	..	..	1

During the year five persons were found on faecal testing to be symptomless excretors of *Salmonella* organisms; two of these cases were admitted to Seacroft Hospital. 15 other persons gave faeces which were positive for *Salmonella* not considered food-borne. Included in the total cases of actual or suspected food poisoning were 91 cases which occurred in different households and which were bacteriologically negative. One of these cases required admission to hospital and there were no deaths.

**Diarrhoea and Enteritis.**—The number of deaths of children under two years of age from diarrhoea and enteritis during the year was 10 as compared with 2 in 1962. The death-rates per thousand live births were 1.05 and 0.21 respectively.

**Venereal Diseases.**—The number of deaths assigned to venereal diseases was 7 which is equal to a death-rate of 0.01 per thousand of the population. The corresponding figures for 1962 were 8 and 0.02 respectively. For details of the work of the Treatment Centre at Leeds General Infirmary, see page 91.

**Influenza.**—There were 10 deaths from influenza during the year as compared with 14 in 1962. The death-rates per thousand of the population were 0.02 and 0.03 respectively.

**Pneumonia.**—Accepted cases during the year numbered 662, of which 621 (93.8 per cent.) were primary and 41 (6.2 per cent.) influenzal. The corresponding figures for 1962 were 631, of which 584 (92.6 per cent.) were primary and 47 (7.4 per cent.) influenzal. Of the 662 cases, 344 were treated in Seacroft Hospital. There were 513 deaths from all forms of pneumonia (including 8 deaths from pneumonia of the newborn) as compared with 436 last year. The mortality rates were 1.00 and 0.85 respectively.



**Bronchitis.**—There were 518 deaths assigned to this disease as compared with 488 in the previous year. The death-rates were 1.01 and 0.95 respectively.

**Malignant and Lymphatic Neoplasms (Cancer).**—The appended table gives details of deaths assigned to malignant and lymphatic neoplasms during 1963. The total of 1,157 deaths in this group of diseases is 32 more than last year's total. The corresponding death-rate was 2.26 per thousand of the population.

1963 Cause of Death*	Age Groups																		All Ages		Grand Total
	-1		1-		2-		5-		15-		25-		45-		65-		75-				
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F			
Malignant Neoplasms:																					
Buccal cavity and pharynx (140-148) .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	2	1	5	2	8	4	15
Oesophagus (150) .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	2	2	3	2	5	7	10	17	
Stomach (151) .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	1	43	18	36	18	14	21	96	58	
Other digestive organs (152-159)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	8	2	35	40	34	43	27	37	105	122	
Trachea, lung and bronchus (162-163) .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	4	126	29	89	14	31	12	257	59	
Other respiratory organs (160, 161, 164, 165) .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	3	1	..	..	9	1	10	
Breast (170) .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	45	..	28	..	105	..	105	
Cervix uteri (171) .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	15	..	7	..	5	..	33	
Other parts of uterus (172-174) ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	3	..	1	..	7	
Male genital organs (177-179) ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	8	..	7	..	17	..	33	..	
Skin (190-191) .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	1	..	..	2	2	
Bone and connective tissue (196-197) .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	3	2	1	1	1	1	6	4	
All other sites (Rem. of 140-199) .. ..	1	..	..	1	4	2	..	..	..	..	4	4	41	29	23	30	12	26	85	92	
Neoplasms of lymphatic tissues (200-203) .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	3	..	6	4	2	2	2	2	14	9	
Leukaemia and aleukaemia (204)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	1	1	6	1	5	2	3	7	16	13	
Mycosis fungoides (205) .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Total .. .. .	1	..	..	1	4	2	1	2	4	1	30	26	279	189	205	154	114	144	638	519	

\*International List Numbers are shown in brackets.

**Incidence of Blindness.**—I am indebted to the Welfare Services Officer for the following statistical information regarding the admission of persons to the Register of Blind and Partially Sighted during the year.

A. FOLLOW-UP OF REGISTERED BLIND AND PARTIALLY SIGHTED PERSONS

(i) Number of cases registered during the year in respect of which para. 7(c) of Forms B.D.8 recommends :— (a) No treatment (b) Treatment (medical, surgical or optical) ..	CAUSE OF DISABILITY			
	Cataract	Glaucoma	Retrolental Fibroplasia	Others
	20	8	..	98
	51	30	..	63
(ii) Number of cases at (i)(b) above which on follow-up action have received treatment ..	27	13	..	40

B. OPTHALMIA NEONATORUM

(i) Total number of cases notified during the year .. .. .	23
(ii) Number of cases in which:—	
(a) Vision lost .. .. .	..
(b) Vision impaired .. .. .	..
(c) Treatment continuing at end of year .. .. .	..





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# Tuberculosis

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## TUBERCULOSIS STATISTICS

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The number of cases on the register at the end of 1963 was 2,551, as compared with 2,694 at the end of 1962, a decrease of 143.

**Notifications.**—During the year 288 cases of respiratory tuberculosis (of which 19 were transfers from other areas) and 22 non-respiratory (of which 2 were transfers from other areas) were notified, making a total of 310 cases of which 21 were transfers. Compared with the previous year there were decreases of 49 in the respiratory notifications and 5 in the non-respiratory notifications. Compared with the average of the previous five years there were decreases of 75 in the respiratory notifications and 9 in the non-respiratory notifications.

The case-rate of respiratory tuberculosis was 0.56, of non-respiratory 0.04 and of all forms of the disease 0.60 as compared with 0.65, 0.05 and 0.70 respectively for the previous year.

Of the total cases of respiratory tuberculosis, 5.9 per cent. were children under the age of 15 years, 17.7 per cent. persons between 15 and 25 years and 76.4 per cent. were in the remaining age groups. The corresponding figures for the previous year were 11.9 per cent., 15.1 per cent. and 73.0 per cent. respectively.

With regard to the non-respiratory type of disease, 9.1 per cent. were children under 15 years and 90.9 per cent. were persons over 15 years. The corresponding figures for the previous year were 22.2 per cent. and 77.8 per cent. respectively.

Of the total cases, 181 were notified by the Senior Chest Physician, 17 were notified by general medical practitioners, 91 came from hospitals and 21 were transfers from other areas.

The number of cases of tuberculosis not heard of until time of death was 10, all respiratory and including one posthumous notification, an increase of one as compared with the figure for the previous year.

Out of a total of 25 deaths from tuberculosis of all forms, 3 died within 7 days of notification, 3 died between 7 and 28 days after notification and one died between 28 days and 12 months after notification.

The following tables give details of notifications of tuberculosis received during the year.

### RESPIRATORY

Ages	-1	1-5	5-15	15-25	25-35	35-45	45-55	55-65	65+	Total
Males..	1	2	8 (1)	22 (1)	28 (2)	35 (2)	33 (3)	41 (1)	19 (1)	189 (11)
Females	1	1	4	29 (5)	18 (1)	19 (2)	13	7	7	99 (8)
Totals	2	3	12 (1)	51 (6)	46 (3)	54 (4)	46 (3)	48 (1)	26 (1)	288 (19)

### NON-RESPIRATORY

Ages	-1	1-5	5-15	15-25	25-35	35-45	45-55	55-65	65+	Total
Males..	..	2	..	3 (1)	1	3	1	1	..	11 (1)
Females	..	..	..	1	5 (1)	..	2	2	1	11 (1)
Totals	..	2	..	4 (1)	6 (1)	3	3	3	1	22 (2)

Figures in brackets are 'Transfer In' cases and are included in the totals.

Site	Males	Females	Total
Central nervous system .. ..	1	1	2
Abdominal .. ..	1	4	5
Spine .. ..	..	..	..
Bones and joints .. ..	1	..	1
Lymphatic system .. ..	5	6	11
Genito-urinary system .. ..	3	..	3
Other sites .. ..	..	..	..
Totals .. ..	11	11	22

**Deaths.**—Deaths from all forms of tuberculosis during the year numbered 25 of which 15 were males and 10 females. In the previous year the total was 26 of which 22 were males and 4 females. Respiratory tuberculosis accounted for all the deaths and the corresponding death-rate was 0.05.

Set against the average rates for the previous five years, there was a decrease of 0.02 in the respiratory rate, a decrease of 0.01 in the non-respiratory rate and in the rate for all forms of the disease a decrease of 0.03.

# RESPIRATORY TUBERCULOSIS AGES AT DEATH

1963	-1	1-5	5-15	15-25	25-35	35-45	45-55	55-65	65+	Total
Males	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	5	6	15
Females	..	..	..	..	..	2	3	1	4	10
Totals	..	..	..	..	..	2	7	6	10	25
Average 10 years 1953-1962	..	..	..	2	5	8	11	13	16	55

The following table gives details of notifications of and deaths from tuberculosis during the years 1950-1963 :—

## TUBERCULOSIS

YEAR	DEATHS						NOTIFICATIONS					
	Respiratory tuberculosis		Non-respiratory tuberculosis		All forms tuberculosis		Respiratory tuberculosis		Non-respiratory tuberculosis		All forms tuberculosis	
	Deaths	Death-rate	Deaths	Death-rate	Deaths	Death-rate	Cases	Case-rate	Cases	Case-rate	Cases	Case-rate
1950	178	0.35	15	0.03	193	0.38	521	1.02	98	0.19	619	1.21
1951	166	0.33	16	0.03	182	0.36	476	0.95	104	0.21	580	1.15
1952	113	0.22	10	0.02	123	0.24	476	0.94	97	0.19	573	1.14
1953	111	0.22	9	0.02	120	0.24	420	0.83	91	0.18	511	1.01
1954	83	0.16	4	0.01	87	0.17	470	0.93	80	0.16	550	1.08
1955	67	0.13	3	0.01	70	0.14	488	0.96	85	0.17	573	1.13
1956	56	0.11	8	0.02	64	0.13	484	0.95	62	0.12	546	1.07
1957	47	0.09	5	0.01	52	0.10	397	0.78	41	0.08	438	0.86
1958	54	0.11	2	0.00	56	0.11	365	0.71	21	0.04	386	0.75
1959	45	0.09	5	0.01	50	0.10	380	0.74	39	0.08	419	0.82
1960	35	0.07	3	0.01	38	0.08	360	0.70	37	0.07	397	0.77
1961	28	0.05	5	0.01	33	0.06	371	0.73	33	0.06	404	0.79
1962	24	0.05	2	0.00	26	0.05	337	0.65	27	0.05	364	0.70
1963	25	0.05	..	..	25	0.05	288	0.56	22	0.04	310	0.60

**REPORT ON THE WORK OF THE TUBERCULOSIS  
DEPARTMENT OF THE LEEDS CHEST CLINIC**

GORDON F. EDWARDS, M.B.E., M.B., B.S., M.R.C.P.

*Senior Consultant Chest Physician*

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**Epidemiology.**—*General.*—The death-rate has not varied as compared with previous years. It shows, however, a considerable reduction since the inception of the anti-tuberculous drugs, deaths in 1963 being about one-seventh of those in 1950 and about half of those in 1959. More men than women die of tuberculosis and this has been a constant pattern for many years but 60 per cent. of all deaths occur in people over 55 years of age, which is a considerable change from the pattern of a quarter of a century ago. For the first time since records have been kept there was no death from non-respiratory tuberculosis. The notification rate (all forms) continues to fall, as do both the respiratory and non-respiratory rates. Twice as many males as females were notified. For the first time, new notifications of respiratory tuberculosis were under 300, about half the number notified in 1950.

**Tuberculosis Register** (Table 1).—The number of patients on the Tuberculosis Register shows a slight fall, due partly to the smaller number of notifications during the year and partly to an increase of about 50 in the number of cases removed from the Register as recovered. Thus, the long-term effects of drug therapy are now becoming apparent, not only in the reduction in death-rates which became obvious in 1955 and in the reductions of notifications, but also in the reduction of cases on the Register due to recovery of patients from their tuberculous disease.

**Posthumous Tuberculosis Deaths** (Table 2).—The number of cases of tuberculosis not heard of until time of death shows little change.

**Principal Thoracic Causes of Death** (Table 3).—There has been a steady increase in the number of deaths from most of the principal thoracic causes as compared with the previous year. Indeed, the only condition apart from tuberculosis which does not show an increased number of deaths is lung cancer; the number of deaths from this disease was, however, greater than in any year previous to 1962. It is also of interest to note that all accident deaths were also higher than in 1962 and almost as high as in 1961. The deaths from tuberculosis continue to fall, but there is a suggestion that the rate of fall is less marked than five years ago.

**Primary Tuberculous Disease** (Table 4).—The proportion of notified cases of tuberculosis due to primary disease fell by nearly 50 per cent. as compared to 1962. In 1962, 9.3 per cent. of the total of notified cases of respiratory tuberculosis were due to primary disease, whilst in 1963 this proportion has fallen to 5.2 per cent. The significance of this change will be watched with considerable interest since it may well portray a change in the epidemiology of tuberculosis.

**Case Finding Methods** (Table 5).—All case finding methods are increasing in usage year by year. Still the most fruitful source of new cases of tuberculosis is the general practitioner's letter, but though all the various methods are being used to a greater extent their productivity is slowly falling year by year. The value of the Exclusion X-ray Service (Table 6) and of the Contact Examination Service remains reasonably constant. Both of these methods are important and valuable techniques for the discovery of new cases of unidentified tuberculous disease, but the value of the M.M.R. Service (Table 7) apparently continues to fall. This service is finding only half the number of new cases which it did two years ago. The value of the M.M.R. Service in other fields, however, is not being assessed here. The Welfare Services Geriatric X-ray Service (Table 8) still remains one of the most effective means of finding new cases of tuberculosis at a constant rate of about 40 new cases per thousand examinations made. The changes in productivity of these various



case finding methods underline changes in the epidemiological features of tuberculosis, which is to say that the disease is becoming less common in adolescents and working adults but more common in the geriatric sections of the community.

**Tuberculosis Contact Service** (Tables 9, 10 and 11).—Just over half the new contacts seen are found to be tuberculin negative, but perhaps there is a slightly bigger percentage of these than in previous years. This will need to be kept under review. However, among the tuberculin positive cases there was a slight reduction in the incidence of new cases of unexpected tuberculosis. The incidence of new tuberculous disease in old tuberculosis contacts kept under review for more than one year again continues to be infinitesimal and it is suggested that this incidence is not enough to justify the considerable expense of intense follow-up contact arrangements beyond the first twelve months.

**Tuberculin Surveys.**—Table 11 shows that over 50 per cent. of all new contacts of all ages are tuberculin negative and, of these, practically all accepted B.C.G. vaccination. On the other hand, the School B.C.G. Survey Scheme (Table 12) shows that considerable variation occurs with age and with type of educational establishment. In the school population about 28 per cent. of the 5,000 individuals examined were tuberculin positive. About the same proportion was found to be positive in Primary, County Secondary and Comprehensive, and in Secondary Grammar and Technical Schools. For many full-time students at colleges—that is, among students of a much older age-group—this proportion was reversed and about 70 per cent. were tuberculin positive on admission. Similarly, in the University Survey among new undergraduates (Table 13), about 72 per cent. were tuberculin positive on admission. It is likely that in these two groups the higher incidence of tuberculin positivity is due to the fact that the majority of these young adults were vaccinated with B.C.G. in the School B.C.G. Survey of five or six years ago. If this is the most likely explanation, then it can be anticipated that the number of college students and University undergraduates who are tuberculin positive on admission will continue to increase in the future.

## TUBERCULOSIS REGISTER

	Respiratory			Non-Respiratory			Total
	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total	M. & F.
ON REGISTER AT 31.12.62..	1,434	964	2,398	118	178	296	2,694
ADDED TO REGISTER:							
Cases notified in 1963 ..	178	91	269	10	10	20	289
Transfer-in Cases .. ..	11	8	19	1	1	2	21
Cases returned .. ..	7	1	8	..	..	..	8
Totals .. ..	196	100	296	11	11	22	318
TAKEN OFF REGISTER:							
Diagnosis not confirmed ..	11	2	13	..	..	..	13
Re-diagnosed N.R. to R. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Recovered .. ..	145	116	261	10	9	19	280
Transferred-out .. ..	26	17	43	1	1	2	45
Lost sight of .. ..	23	7	30	3	3	6	36
Deaths from tuberculosis ..	10	11	21	..	..	..	21
Deaths from other causes ..	31	6	37	1	..	1	38
Register Revision .. ..	16	8	24	2	2	4	28
Totals .. ..	262	167	429	17	15	32	461
Cases on register at 31.12.62 plus cases added in 1963 ..	1,630	1,064	2,694	129	189	318	3,012
Minus cases taken off 1963 ..	262	167	429	17	15	32	461
Plus N.R. to R. .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
CASES ON REGISTER AT 31.12.63 .. ..	1,368	897	2,265	112	174	286	2,551

(Table 1)

## DEATHS OF CASES NOTIFIED IN 1963

No. of tuberculosis cases not heard of until time of death .. ..	<div> <div>Posthumous notifications</div> <div>1</div> </div> <div> <div>Registrars' Returns</div> <div>.. 9</div> </div>	.. 10
No. of deaths within 28 days of notification .. ..	.. ..	6
„ „ deaths in other patients notified in 1963 .. ..	.. ..	1
„ „ deaths in patients notified before 1963 .. ..	.. ..	14

(Table 2)

(N.B.—Cases not heard of until time of death—Registrars' Returns: This figure (9) includes deaths where tuberculosis was mentioned in Part II of the death certificate, the deaths being assigned to causes other than tuberculosis. It is, therefore, not possible to strike a balance between this figure plus the 21 deaths listed below it and the number of tuberculosis deaths (25). The figures of 21 and 25 relate to deaths assigned to tuberculosis.)

## PRINCIPAL THORACIC CAUSES OF DEATH

	1959	1961	1963	
			All deaths	Men 45+
Pulmonary tuberculosis ..	45	28	25	15
Cancer of lung .. ..	290	290	315	246
Bronchitis .. ..	500	474	516	371
Coronary artery disease ..	1,156	1,347	1,437	810
Pneumonia .. ..	463	487	509	187
Totals .. ..	2,454	2,626	2,802	1,629
All accidents (for comparison) .. ..	155	211	209	65

(Table 3)

## INCIDENCE OF PRIMARY TUBERCULOUS DISEASE

Type of Tuberculosis	1960	1961	1962	1963
Respiratory (Total) .. ..	324	325	300	269
Primary pulmonary tuberculosis ..	30	22	28	14
Primary pul. tub. as % of total ..	9.3	6.8	9.3	5.2

(Table 4)

## CASE FINDING METHODS

Method	No. of new patients so investigated	No. of new cases of pulmonary tuberculosis found	Ratio per 1,000 examinations		
			1963	1962	1961
G.P. Letters .. ..	1,641	55	33	44	53
Exclusion X-ray Service	7,276	75	10	10	12
Routine X-Ray for other purposes .. ..	291	1	3	..	..
Contact examinations ..	3,537	29	8	11	8
M.M.R. .. ..	24,646	14	.6	1.0	1.2
Total .. ..	37,391	174	4.7	6.1	7.2

(Table 5)

## EXCLUSION X-RAY SERVICE DISCOVERY RATE

	1963	1961	1959
Total attendances ..	7,276	6,183	5,282
New cases of pulmonary tuberculosis .. ..	75	77	67
Ratio per 1,000 examinations .. .. .	10	12	13

(Table 6)

## MASS MINIATURE X-RAY SERVICE

Age-Groups	Nos. examined		Nos. with presumed inactive pulmonary tub.		Nos. with presumed active pulmonary tub.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0-14 .. .. .	↓	↓	..	..	..	..
15-24 .. .. .			6	..	2	6
25-34 .. .. .			1	2	1	..
35-44 .. .. .			6	7	2	5
45-59 .. .. .			18	11	7	3
60+ .. .. .	↓	↓	8	5	4	..
Total by sexes .. ..	13,056	11,590	39	25	16	14
Grand total .. .. .	24,646		64		30	

(Table 7)

## WELFARE SERVICES GERIATRIC X-RAYS

Age-Groups	Nos. X-Rayed	Abnormal Films
40-59 .. .. .	6	1
60-69 .. .. .	22	1
70-79 .. .. .	82	3
80+ .. .. .	92	3
Totals .. .. .	202	8

(Table 8)

## NEW CONTACTS SEEN IN 1963

New Contacts seen .. .. .	1,959
Tuberculin negative .. .. .	1,007
Tuberculin negative given B.C.G. .. .. .	995
Tuberculin positive .. .. .	952
Tuberculin positive found with pul. tub. .. .. .	28
Tuberculin positive found with pul. tub. with primary disease .. .. .	14
Tuberculin positive found with pul. tub. with adult disease .. .. .	14
Cases of pul. tub. found in all previous old contact cases .. .. .	1

(Table 9)

	All Contacts	New Only	Old Only
Nos. of Contacts seen .. .. .	3,537	1,959	1,578
Nos. with Pul. Tub. .. .. .	29	28	1
Incidence per 1,000 .. .. .	8.2	14.3	0.63

(Table 10)

## WORK DONE IN CONTACT DEPARTMENT

	1962	1963
1. Nos. of contacts examined :	3,364	3,537
(a) No. of new contacts seen .. .. .	1,904	1,959
(b) No. of old contacts seen .. .. .	1,460	1,578
2. Nos. of tuberculin positive contacts :	2,807	2,758
(a) followed-up in Chest Clinic .. .. .	2,400	2,530
(b) followed-up by M.M.R. Unit .. .. .	407	228
3. Nos. of tuberculin negative contacts :	964	1,007
(a) No. given B.C.G. vaccination .. .. .	958	995
(b) No. refused B.C.G. vaccination .. .. .	6	12
4. Nos. of cases of pulmonary tuberculosis discovered : .. .. .	39	29
(a) among new contacts seen for first time .. .. .	37	28
(b) among old contacts under review .. .. .	2	1
5. Ratio per 1,000 of new cases of pulmonary tuberculosis discovered :	11.5	8.2
(a) among new contacts .. .. .	20.5	14.3
(b) among total contacts under review .. .. .	11.5	8.2

(Table 11)

## B.C.G. SCHEME 1963

Type of School	No. tuberculin tested	No. read	No. tuberculin positive	No. tuberculin negative	No. given B.C.G.
Primary .. ..	390	330	24% 80	76% 250	250
County Secondary and Comprehensive ..	2,877	2,639	25% 648	75% 1,991	1,991
Secondary Modern and Technical .. ..	1,629	1,539	31% 480	69% 1,059	1,059
Colleges .. ..	186	177	73% 129	27% 48	48
Totals .. ..	5,082	4,685	29% 1,337	71% 3,348	3,348

(Table 12)

TUBERCULIN SENSITIVITY OF MEMBERS OF THE UNIVERSITY OF  
LEEDS (With acknowledgments to Dr. R. J. Still)

	Males	Females	Total
(1) No. of persons receiving Heaf Test ..	1,044	460	1,504
(2) No. of persons returning for Test reading ..	880	328	1,208
(3) No. of (2) Heaf Positive .. ..	635	174	809
(4) No. of (2) Heaf Negative .. ..	245	154	399
(5) Percentage of (2) Heaf Positive .. ..	72%	53%	67%
(6) Percentage of (2) Heaf Negative .. ..	28%	47%	33%
(7) No. of (4) accepting B.C.G. .. ..	207	125	332
(8) Percentage of (4) accepting B.C.G. ..	85%	81%	83%

(Table 13)

## TUBERCULOSIS—SOCIAL WORK

BARBARA M. R. NORTHROP, M.A.

*Senior Tuberculosis Almoner*

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The work of the Almoner's Department has shown some increase in certain directions during the year; the number of patients interviewed and the number of applications to the Special Services Committee, the National Assistance Board, the Ministry of Labour, National Society for Cancer Relief and the Leeds District Aid in Sickness Fund have increased by between 9 per cent. and 40 per cent.

In 1963, 1,843 patients and their relatives were interviewed at the Clinic and 694 applications were made to the Special Services Committee. One pint of milk a day was supplied free of charge to 185 patients; 40 per cent. more than last year. This was partly due to the raising of the scale which entitles patients to free milk.

Only one patient needed the loan of a bed complete with bedding. Fourteen patients were supplied with bedsteads and mattresses, three with bedsteads alone, two with mattresses and one with a bedstead and bedding. Loans of bedding were made to 15 other patients.

During the year, 246 grants of clothing were made to patients and their families, an increase of 3 per cent. on last year.

From gifts to the Department, it was possible to provide 12 patients with furniture, floor coverings and curtains, and 2 with prams.

Under the scheme initiated last year, free milk was provided for one patient who had recovered from her tuberculosis but was still substantially disabled by its effects; a loan of bedding was renewed similarly for another recovered patient.

**Co-operation with other Departments.**—As usual, a large number of other departments were approached on behalf of patients. These involved the Convalescence, Home Help and Mental Health Sections of the Health Department, the Care of Children, Education, Housing, Probation and Welfare Services Departments, the Ministries of Labour and Pensions, and the Yorkshire Electricity Board. 229 patients and their relatives were referred to the National Assistance Board for allowances and 23 for assistance in kind.



The continued help which is received by the Chest Clinic patients from all these sources is greatly valued.

**Voluntary Organisations.**—The Leeds Chest and Heart Association, as always, heads the list of voluntary bodies which give unwearied help to patients in need and warm thanks are offered to it. 237 applications were made to the Leeds Chest and Heart Association during the year and assistance was given for such varied needs as fuel bills, plumbers' bills, wireless licence, convalescence, furnishings and rent arrears. Regular grants for groceries and coal eased the weekly burden of many patients living on a restricted income.

Grateful thanks are also due to the Leeds District Aid in Sickness Fund without whose help numerous patients would have been faced with problems which they would have found insuperable. 57 grants were made by the Leeds District Aid in Sickness Fund during 1963, 18 of these being for electricity bills, a reflection of the bitter winter of 1962-63.

Several applications were made this year to bodies which have not been approached before. These included the Leeds Convalescent Charities, the Leeds Tradesmens' Benevolent Fund, the Infantile Paralysis Fellowship and the National Television Fund.

Other organisations which have always given generous help to Chest Clinic patients continued to make grants where needed. In various ways the King's Own Yorkshire Light Infantry, the Durham Light Infantry and the Royal Pioneer Corps helped ex-members. The Women's Voluntary Service supplied clothing for 22 patients and their families, and the Crypt for 4. The Personal Service League also supplied clothing for 4 patients, but unfortunately this organisation is now closing down, as their lease has run out, and they cannot obtain suitable premises. Although the Almoner has not used this Fund excessively it has been of inestimable value from time to time in providing clothing for patients and their dependents, and the loss of this extra source of help will be felt.

The Catholic Welfare Organisation was approached when a mother had to go into hospital and her children needed admission to a Home. Another Catholic patient, an elderly man who could no longer manage to look after himself at home, was referred to the Little Sisters of the Poor, who admitted him to their hostel within a week.

**Non-Tuberculous Patients.**—In 1963, 165 patients with a diagnosis of cancer came to the Almoner's notice. Offers of help were made to patients and their families, and 28 were found to be in need of assistance. The National Society for Cancer Relief responded valiantly as usual to appeals for help and 21 regular weekly grants for extra comforts were made and 7 miscellaneous grants. The Yorkshire Loan Training Scheme and the Leeds District Aid in Sickness Fund made grants for the total amount required to pay the fees for the daughter of a patient who had nearly completed commercial training. Patients suffering from other non-tuberculous diseases were helped wherever possible. 16 grants of second-hand clothing were made; 38 patients were referred to the National Assistance Board for cash allowances and 6 for grants in kind; 17 were recommended for the help of the Disablement Resettlement Officer in finding employment; 8 needed convalescence; 7 were referred to other statutory bodies for varied help and 13 to voluntary organisations.

**General.**—The Almoner lectured to Health Visitor students, nurses from Killingbeck Hospital and district nursing students during the year. She spoke on the work of the Department to the Women's Co-op Guild, and the men's forum of a Leeds Congregational Church. For the first time she spoke about the work to groups of school-girls, one at a Grammar School and one at a Secondary Modern School.

The Department was visited during 1963 by 2 managers of the National Assistance Board; the Social Worker from the Ministry of Labour Unit at Egham; students from Trinidad and Sierra Leone, and the Head of the Anti-Tuberculous Service in Cairo.

Christmas brought again the happiness of being able to distribute gifts to patients who would not otherwise have shared in the joys of this season of the year. Generous help from the Leeds Workpeople's Hospital Fund and *The Yorkshire Post* provided toys for 192 children from 67 families. The Leeds Chest and Heart Association gave bags of coal to 100 aged and infirm patients, and a donation from an ex-patient enabled food parcels to be given to 2 more.



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# Disinfestation and Disinfection

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## DISINFESTATION AND DISINFECTION

C. W. LAMB, M.R.S.H., F.R.E.S.

*Disinfestation Officer*

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The Disinfestation and Disinfection Section is situated at Stanley Road, Harehills.

The Centre is made up of a number of buildings: an administration block which also houses high pressure and low pressure disinfection plant with laboratory and offices in one unit, a clinic building for the treatment of pediculosis and scabies, with facilities for the cleansing of neglected cases and containing a lecture room for education purposes; a large hydrogen cyanide plant, an insecticide store with mixing plant, a modern boilerhouse for the production of steam for sterilisation and heating purposes, and garage accommodation for the twenty vehicles serving the Centre.

**Personal Disinfestation.**—This Section, housed in the clinic block, is supervised by a State Registered Nurse assisted by one male and two female attendants. The Clinic building has at one end a section for the treatment of *pediculus capitis*. During 1963 2,125 (1,851 in 1962) persons were given 2,140 treatments, 1,953 being children of school age and below. In connection with these cases 1,239 homes were visited, advice given and arrangements for treatment made by the visitors, both of whom are qualified nurses. Close collaboration was maintained with the School Health Service.

The other end of the Clinic building is designed for the treatment of *pediculus corporis*, *phthirus pubis* and scabies cases. Cases of *pediculus corporis* numbered 590, (496 in 1962) mainly vagrants. A number of persons coming under the definition of the National Assistance Act, 1948, Section 47, were cleansed and disinfested before admission to home or hospital.

During the year 513 persons (594 in 1962) were treated for scabies, of whom 194 were of school age and under, 230 contacts received prophylactic treatment and 326 houses were visited. These cases are referred for treatment by the Skin Department of Leeds General Infirmary and by general practitioners. There were 19 cases (13 in 1962) of *phthirus pubis*.

**General Disinfestation.**—This sub-section is supervised by an assistant officer employing six house disinfestation operators and one hydrogen cyanide operator.

In collaboration with the Housing Department 732 (960 in 1962) dwellings were subjected to insecticidal spray treatment; half of this number, i.e. 366 dwellings, were bug infested slum properties with their contents and the other half Corporation houses sprayed prophylactically to receive the slum dweller, whilst 5,772 articles were disinfested by steam. In this connection 1,365 (1,705 in 1962) houses were inspected and where found verminous, arrangements were made for disinfestation before removal.

56 Corporation houses, not so sprayed during the previous twelve months, became infested or re-infested by bed bug, mainly because of the introduction of some second-hand verminous article of furniture or bedding.

It is now practice when investigating houses prior to the transfer of tenants to the Corporation houses, to look for woodworm in the structure, or more important, in the furniture of the slum house. 367 articles of furniture were fumigated by hydrogen cyanide and 20 removals were carried out in this connection.

Apart from this rehousing process, 109 (85 in 1962) woodworm infestations were reported by the various Estate Officers in addition to infestations by cockroaches, steam fly, clover mite, golden spider beetle, etc. Treatments were arranged to coincide with works of maintenance and 151 visits of inspection were made.



In addition to the regular disinfestation programme carried out for the Housing Department, other Corporation Departments have taken advantage of the facilities offered by the Disinfestation Section. Woodworm infestations in properties owned by the Waterworks Department, general disinfestation measures in schools for the Education Department, the treatment of geriatric patients and their homes for the Welfare Services Department, fly nuisances from the river for the Transport Department, window flies from the Knostrop Filter Beds for the City Engineer's Department, all were fitted in the heavy programme of the Centre.

The Leeds Hospital Groups and the United Leeds Hospitals continued to entrust their disinfestation problems to the Disinfestation Section, and a number of local authorities were assisted mainly in relation to woodworm and bed bug eradication.

Methods of disinfestation vary according to the type and degree of infestation. Synthetic insecticides, mainly in solvent formulation, some in powder form, are in use. Low pressure steam is employed for the disinfestation of clothing, bedding and textiles. The volume of work is quite heavy: in connection with the re-housing programme 5,772 articles were disinfested, in connection with occupied Corporation properties 565 articles and 2,069 articles for other purposes.

**General Disinfection.**—This sub-section is supervised by an assistant officer in whose charge are four steam operators who manipulate one High Pressure Current Steam Disinfector and two Low Pressure Current Steam Disinfectors. Part-time assistance in this Section is obtained from the male nurse of the Clinic Staff, who supervises the Package Steam Boiler. There are two bedding van men and a general stores vehicle with driver and attendant, who are engaged on departmental transport, including the delivery of stores, etc.

Disinfection was carried out after cases of tuberculosis, acute anterior poliomyelitis and enteric diseases.

During the year 149 houses were visited, 267 rooms disinfected by formaldehyde aerosol and 16,871 articles including beds disinfected by steam.

Steam is provided by a modern oil-fired and fully automatic plant which produces on an average 26,000 lbs of steam per week, at an approximate cost of  $\frac{1}{8}$ d. per lb. of steam. Only one high pressure steam disinfecter for bacteriological disinfection is in use. For all other purposes, formaldehyde disinfection is used. Special apparatus producing the aerosol form of this disinfectant has given excellent results, and only when found to be too severe in its use, propylene glycol has taken its place for air disinfection.

Chlorinated phenol, white and black disinfectant fluids complete a formidable array of disinfectants used at the Centre.

**Transport.**—Medical Loan Requisites were distributed in collaboration with the Chest Clinic and disinfected before re-distribution. The articles loaned included blankets, sheets, pillow-cases, bedsteads and mattresses. 100 homes were visited, 270 articles delivered involving 580 miles in transport.

The distribution of Welfare Foods and stores to Infant Welfare Centres and Day Nurseries required one stores van which completed 10,564 miles.

Under the Medical Requisites Loan Scheme, the Section undertook the collection and delivery of invalid chairs, spinal carriages, mattresses, etc. 591 visits involving 3,749 miles were made and each appliance was thoroughly cleansed, disinfected, inspected and repaired, where necessary, before distribution. Storage space of approximately 120 sq. yds. for medical loan requisites is provided over the HCN garage. Surplus furniture from discontinued Nurses or Midwives homes can also be stored until required for re-use.

**Incontinent Laundry Service.**—This is now well established and is limited to a maximum of 40 patients per day. The service is a great help in the home nursing of patients suffering from incontinence. The latter are visited daily and four clean draw sheets per patient exchanged for the previous day's soiled linen. A specially designed laundry van is used for this purpose and an average number of 40 patients per day received attention. 10,603 visits were made involving 18,003 miles.

The laundering was carried out at the South Lodge Laundry by arrangement with the Welfare Services Committee, and included the repair of sheets. The excellent co-operation of the Laundry Manager ensured smooth running of the service; not always easy when the number of sheets fluctuated, especially at holiday periods.

**Public Conveniences.**—This sub-section is supervised by an assistant officer and there are three squads, each consisting of two men with a motor vehicle carrying equipment for flushing and cleansing the conveniences.

During the year a Transport Department shelter, located at Bramley, was converted to a men's convenience whilst the existing structure in Prince's Avenue, Roundhay, was transferred from the Parks Department.

Two Public Conveniences, for men only, were closed.

The three squads are responsible for the general maintenance and cleanliness of the city's conveniences. Situated in 57 locations throughout the city, 28 are within a mile and a half radius from the city centre, 12 are between one and a half miles and two miles and 17 are over two miles from the city centre.

Only 5 conveniences in the centre of the city have attendants: one for males, one for females and three serving both sexes. A convenience at Crossgates, for males and females, is attended for certain hours of the day only, whilst one convenience at Roundhay has a whole-time attendant on the Womens' side only.

During the year 21,783 visits were paid to the unattended conveniences for cleansing purposes. At the same time, defects and structural damage were reported to the Officer-in-Charge. Wilful damage amounted to £473 8s. in unattended public conveniences, a decrease of £134 on the previous year. Fair wear and tear costs came to £340 17s., whilst frost damage amounted to an additional £171. Approximately £350 was spent in major improvements to one structure at Woodhouse Ridge.

The maintenance of automatic electrical switchgear and emergency repairs is done by a squad of two men, trained by the City Lighting Department. Inspections are carried out daily, and this service prevents accidents when lighting fails, especially important when a convenience is below ground level and reached by a flight of steps. During 18,463 visits paid, 756 lighting repairs were effected.

**Public Sewer Flushing.**—This sub-section is supervised by an assistant officer with two squads of drainage flushers, equipped with motor vehicles and the necessary appliances such as flushing drain rods, drain plugs, smoke machine and a Mono Sludge Pump mounted on a trailer. These squads work under the direction of Public Health Inspectors in connection with (i) cleansing public sewers under the Public Health Act, 1936, Section 23, (ii) testing drains in the investigation of unsatisfactory drainage conditions of a building under the Public Health Act 1936, Section 39, (iii) removal of stoppages from drains and (iv) pumping out flooded cellars, inspection chambers, etc. This service is available to other Corporation Departments, e.g. Housing Department, City Engineer's Department, Markets Committee, Parks and Cemeteries Department; to private contractors and property owners. Contract work for the regular cleansing of drainage systems of private schools, several banks and some of the larger firms has been undertaken. Whereas the cost of cleansing of public sewers is a charge upon the Health Committee, the cost of all other works of cleansing, investigation and pumping has been recovered from the ordering body. The demand for this specialised work is on the increase and at times the two squads are fully booked for several days ahead; 1,286 (1,161 in 1962) public sewers were cleansed and 38,585 (35,923 in 1962) private drains were tested and/or cleansed.

By the establishment of this service the Health and Housing Committees have effected a substantial saving in the cost of public sewer cleansing and other drainage investigations; there has also been a saving in time, stoppages being cleared in most instances on the same day that they are brought to the Section's notice,

DISINFESTATION CENTRE  
REPORT OF WORK DONE FOR YEAR 1963.

## I. DISINFESTATION

## A. WORK CARRIED OUT AT REQUEST OF HOUSING DEPARTMENT

(a) *Re-Housing*

	Bed Bugs	Wood-Worm	Niptus	Others	Total
No. of visits of inspection .. ..	1,365				
No. of dwellings disinfested by insecticide.. ..	732	20	—	—	752
No. of articles disinfested by steam	5,772	—	—	—	5,772
No. of articles disinfested by HCN	—	367	—	—	367

(b) *General*

No. of visits of inspection .. ..	151				
No. of dwellings disinfested by insecticide.. ..	56	109	8	79	252
No. of articles disinfested by steam	380	—	—	185	565
No. of articles disinfested by HCN	—	4	—	—	4

## B. WORK CARRIED OUT FOR OTHER SOURCES

No. of visits of inspection .. ..	130				
*No. of premises disinfested by insecticide.. ..	132	52	1	667	852
No. of articles disinfested by steam	520	—	—	1,549	2,069
No. articles disinfested by HCN	—	63	3	33	99

\*For Outside Authorities 70 \*For Leeds 782 No. of wet articles dried 1,194

## 2. TREATMENT OF VERMINOUS PERSONS

	School Age	Others	Total
(a) <i>Pediculus Corporis</i>			
No. of homes visited .. ..	—	—	42
No. of persons treated .. ..	13	577	590
(b) <i>Pediculus Capitis</i>			
No. of homes visited.. ..	—	—	1,239
No. of persons treated .. ..	1,953	172	2,125
No. of treatments involved .. ..	1,962	178	2,140
(c) <i>Scabies</i>			
No. of homes visited .. ..	—	—	326
No. of persons treated .. ..	194	319	513
No. of contacts treated .. ..	51	179	230
No. of re-infections .. ..	—	20	20

(Continued)

## 3. DISINFECTION

	City	Outside Authorities
No. of houses visited .. ..	147	2
No. of rooms disinfected .. ..	266	1
No. of articles disinfected .. ..	16,822	49

## 4. PUBLIC CONVENIENCES

	No. of Visits	No. of flushings	
		Drains	W.C.s.
Visits paid for cleansing purposes .. ..	21,783	31,343	28,141
	Total	Lighting	Repairs
Visits paid for inspection of lighting and emergency repairs .. ..	18,463	756	—

## 5. PUBLIC SEWERS

No. of public sewers cleansed .. ..	1,286
No. of private drains tested and cleansed .. ..	38,585

## 6. TRANSPORT

## (a) Medical Loan Scheme

No. of houses visited .. ..	591
No. of miles involved .. ..	3,749

## (b) Chest Clinic

No. of houses visited .. ..	100
No. of articles delivered .. ..	270
No. of miles involved .. ..	580

## (c) Delivery Service

Miles run for Babies' Welcomes and Day Nurseries in connection with deliveries of stores .. ..	10,564
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## 7. INCONTINENT LAUNDRY SERVICE

No. of visits paid .. ..	10,603
No. of miles involved .. ..	18,003
Average No. of patients .. ..	40 per day





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# National Health Service Act 1946

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- Section 22 CARE OF MOTHERS AND YOUNG CHILDREN  
Section 23 MIDWIFERY  
Section 24 HEALTH VISITING  
Section 25 HOME NURSING  
Section 26 VACCINATION AND DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION  
Section 27 AMBULANCE SERVICE  
Section 28 PREVENTION, CARE AND AFTER-CARE  
Section 29 DOMESTIC HELP  
Section 51 MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES
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## SECTION 22

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### CARE OF MOTHERS AND YOUNG CHILDREN

MARGARET ORMISTON, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.,

*Senior Medical Officer for Maternity and Child Welfare*

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#### FEATURES OF THE YEAR

1. A new purpose-built centre for community care in the Seacroft area of the city, incorporating facilities for the care of mothers and young children, was formally opened in October. Services in the centre had been available to the public from mid-August.

Consequent upon the opening of this new centre, the clinic facilities provided in rented premises in Brooklands Avenue, Seacroft, were allowed to run down and finally were discontinued at the end of October.

Three clinic sessions—two ante-natal, each held fortnightly on a Saturday morning, and one child health, held on a Wednesday morning—were discontinued in August because of a falling-off in demand for the services provided at these times.

2. The number of expectant women attending ante-natal clinics showed a further slight decrease on previous years. The number attending, however, represents some two-thirds (66.9 per cent.) of the expectant women of the city.

3. The number of women attending for post-natal examination showed a slight increase over the figure for the previous year.

4. The number of children, aged under 5 years, attending child health centres was 13,177—a decrease of 107 as compared with the 1962 figure. This number represents just under 30 per cent. of the pre-school population.

5. Health education provided at Maternity and Child Health Centres steadily increased throughout the year.

6. National Dried Milks and dietary supplements continued to be issued at all centres.

7. The number of places available within the Day Nursery Service remained constant throughout the year. At the end of the year, five of the seven day nurseries were closed on Saturday mornings, the demand for this service on Saturday mornings having fallen markedly.

### LEEDS BABIES' WELCOME ASSOCIATION

Members of this Association continued to attend regularly at each maternity and child welfare centre throughout the city and to give their valuable assistance at all sessions. The work undertaken by them included routine documentation, assisting with the weighing of children, organising play corners for toddlers, welcoming new attenders and maintaining the social atmosphere so necessary to the smooth running of the clinics. In addition, the Association was responsible for the sale of baby clothes, knitting wool and the ordering of made-to-measure fire-guards. In the education field, members continued to teach "Safety in the Home", laying particular emphasis on prevention of burning and scalding accidents to young children. The Association has long campaigned for the exclusive use of flame-proof material in the making of children's garments and it is pleasing to record that, in 1963, the desirability of this measure was acknowledged both by the Government and by leading fabric manufacturers.

### EXPECTANT AND NURSING MOTHERS

(i) **Ante-Natal Care.**—Expectant women, due to be confined in hospital or maternity home, attended, in the main, local authority centres for their ante-natal supervision until the 34th week of pregnancy when they were transferred to the care of the hospital. In addition to the medical and obstetrical supervision of the women and associated services, e.g. chest X-ray examination and priority dental service, instruction was given in ante-natal relaxation and education on all aspects of the hygiene of pregnancy, child-rearing and preparation for parenthood was conducted in small groups as well as individually.

While two out of every three pregnant women attended the clinics, there is an increasing tendency for the general practitioner to undertake the ante-natal care of his "hospital-booked" patient and to use the associated services and health education facilities provided by the Local Authority service.

The service provided for expectant women who have arranged for confinement in their own home is described in Section 23 of this Report (page 66).

(ii) **Ante-Natal Clinics.**—There were 22 centres providing ante-natal care in 1963, affording 2,120 sessions throughout the year. At all sessions, departmental medical officers and health visitors were in attendance. In addition, 1,300 sessions were conducted on behalf of "home-booked" patients by domiciliary midwives, with and without medical officers, using the facilities provided at the clinic.

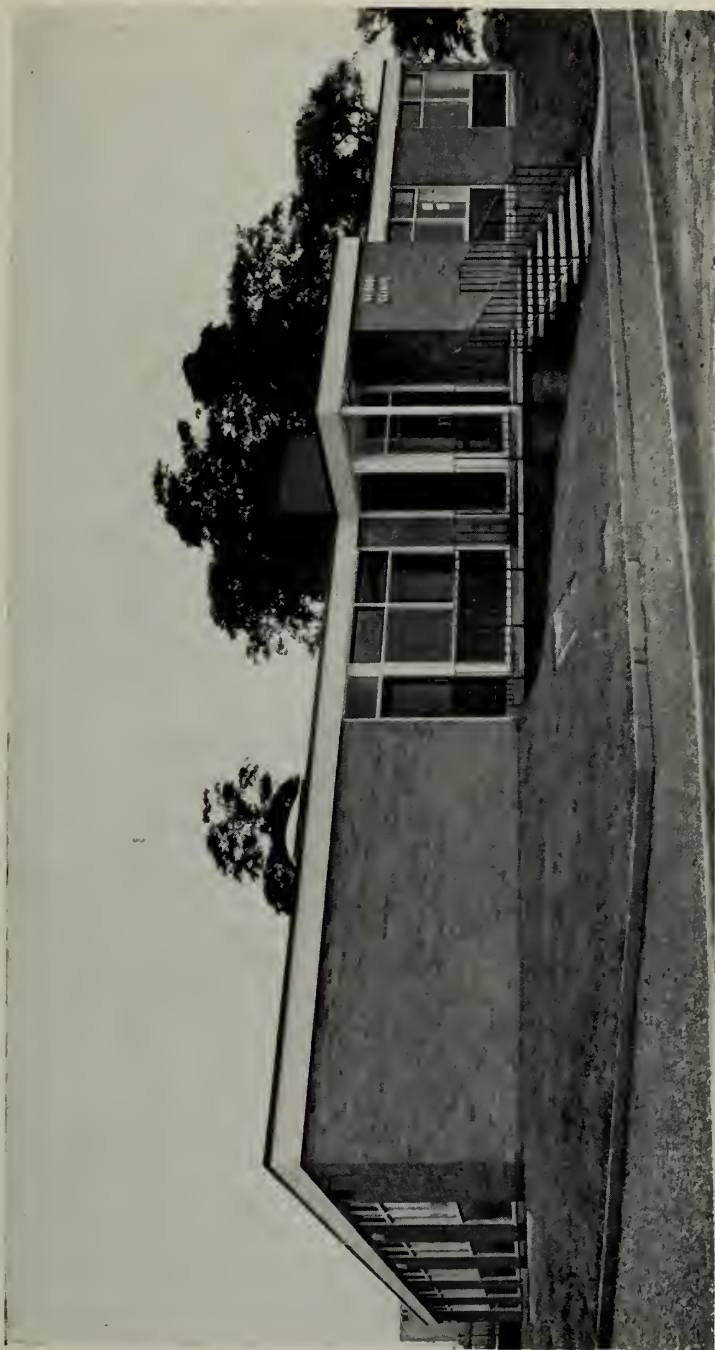
Three general practitioners used Local Authority premises for the ante-natal care of their patients.

(iii) **Attendances at Ante-Natal Clinics.**—The number of expectant women who attended centres was 6,641 or 66.9 per cent. Of these, 4,527 were new cases and the total number of attendances made was 23,153. In 1962, the corresponding totals were 7,392, 5,014 and 27,076.

For ante-natal relaxation and education classes, 554 women made 2,962 attendances.

(iv) **Post-Natal Care.**—It is important that women, recently delivered, undertake post-natal examination to ensure that health is maintained and no resultant disability exists. The number of women who avail themselves of this service is disappointingly low and their failure to do so leads to unnecessary ill-health during their reproductive years.

(v) **Attendances at Post-Natal Clinics.**—Post-natal examination and supervision was available at 9 centres throughout the city in 1963 and 691 women made 790 attendances during the year. In 1962 the figures were 666 and 729 respectively. The majority of women attend hospital clinics or their general practitioner for post-natal review.



**PURPOSE-BUILT CLINIC, SEACROFT**  
Opened October 1963





(vi) **Provision for the Care of the Unmarried Mother.**—The three homes in the city, run by voluntary organisations for the care of the unmarried mother, continued to admit Leeds cases recommended by the Health Department and for whom the Health Committee accepted financial responsibility for a period of 4 months.

Where there were exceptional circumstances or by lack of local accommodation, cases from Leeds were admitted to homes outside the city.

The number of admissions during the year is given below, with the 1962 figures for comparison.

Mother and Baby Home	No. of mothers admitted	
	1963	1962
Mount Cross Salvation Army Home	32	20
St. Margaret's Roman Catholic Home	21	15
Browning House, Church of England Home .. .. .	31	18
Homes outside Leeds .. .. .	4	1
Total .. .. .	88	54

### CARE OF YOUNG CHILDREN

While "child welfare" still includes detection of defect and deviation from normality in physical development and environmental health, the promotion and maintenance of mental and emotional health is now its prime objective. It is in the first five years of life that foundations can be laid for personality development, for prevention of maladjustment and for emotional and social well-being. To ensure that these foundations are adequate is the responsibility of all parents. The role of workers in the field of Child Health is to assist parents and prospective parents by giving skilled advice and anticipatory guidance on child development in all its aspects and by helping to establish sound principles of family and community life.

Demand for this type of service is on the increase and the need is, perhaps, greatest in the new housing areas where communities have not yet reached stability.

(i) **Child Health Centres.**—There were 28 centres in operation at the end of the year—5 purpose-built, 10 adapted premises and 13 premises occupied on a sessional basis—affording 2,745 sessions in all throughout the year. At all sessions medical officers and health visitors were in attendance so that mothers might have skilled advice on, and discussion of, all aspects of a child's developmental progress.

From time-to-time in the centres group discussions, demonstrations and informal talks were organised on varying aspects of child development and the maintenance of health and social well-being. This work was undertaken by health visitors, oral hygienists, physiotherapists and others.

(ii) **Attendances at Child Health Centres.**—The number of pre-school children who attended child health centres was as follows:—

(a) Children born in 1963	..	5,474	(56.2 per cent.)
(b) Children born in 1962	..	4,588	(49.7 per cent.)
(c) Children born 1958/61	..	3,115	(12.2 per cent.)
Total, aged under 5 years	..	13,177	(29.8 per cent.)

The total attendances made by these children was 77,918. In 1962, 13,384 pre-school children made 78,349 attendances. The average attendance per child was 5.9 in 1963 and 5.8 in 1962.

(iii) **Facilities for Consultant Advice.**—Child Health Centres are regarded as essentially "well baby" clinics and clinical consultants do not attend.

(a) *Paediatric Consultative Clinic.*—By the continuing arrangement with the University Department of Paediatrics and Child Health, three consultative pre-school clinics were held each month, to which departmental medical officers, at discretion, referred children for expert clinical advice. There were 51 children so referred during the year; in 1962 the number was 49.

(b) *Deafness Diagnosis Clinic.*—Pre-school children suspected of deafness after screening tests for hearing have been carried out are referred to the School Health Service Deafness Diagnosis Clinic, where a consultant otologist is in attendance. In 1963, 5 such children were referred; in 1962 the number was 11.

(c) *Ophthalmic Clinic*.—Pre-school children with eye defects are referred to the consultant ophthalmologist in attendance at a special clinic for school children. In 1963, 141 pre-school children were referred; the number was 147 in 1962.

(d) *Orthopaedic Clinic*.—Pre-school children suffering from postural or orthopaedic defect are referred to the consultant orthopaedic surgeon in attendance fortnightly at a special clinic held in Local Authority premises. In 1963, 155 children were examined; in 1962 the number was 177.

(iv) **Special Clinics**.—(a) *Ultra-Violet Radiation Clinics*.—Ultra-violet radiation treatment is provided at one main centre and five subsidiary centres throughout the year. Treatment is offered to debilitated children on recommendation from department medical officers, general practitioners and paediatricians. During 1963, 368 children made 3,835 attendances at these centres. In 1962 the numbers were 339 and 4,578 respectively.

(b) *Remedial Exercises*.—Specific exercises for a wide variety of complaints are provided for pre-school children referred by orthopaedic and paediatric consultants as well as by Local Authority staff. In 1963, 182 children made 2,349 attendances; in 1962 the numbers were 201 and 2,289 respectively.

#### OTHER PROVISIONS FOR EXPECTANT AND NURSING MOTHERS AND YOUNG CHILDREN

(i) **Supplies of Welfare Foods**.—The main distribution centre for welfare foods and dietary supplements continued to be located in the Public Health Department at East Parade, with subsidiary centres at all Child Health Clinics. The amount of National Dried Milks (full-cream and half-cream) issued during 1963 showed a slight decrease as did the amounts of Cod Liver Oil and Vitamin A and D tablets. The quantity of Orange Juice issued rose during the year.

Commodity	1963	1962
National Dried Milks .. ..	131,074	132,566
Cod Liver Oil .. ..	11,990	12,674
Vitamin "A" & "D" tablets ..	11,931	12,981
Orange Juice .. ..	92,903	85,476

Where improvement in family income allows it, proprietary dried milks and vitamin concentrates are replacing the "Welfare" milks and dietary supplements.

(ii) **Dental Care.**—Dental care for expectant and nursing mothers and young children is undertaken by the School Dental Service. The report of the Senior Dental Officer of the work undertaken for these groups is set out below.

No. of Cases	Expectant and Nursing Mothers	Pre-school children
No. examined .. .. .	317	91
No. where treatment commenced..	284	91
No. where treatment completed ..	75	91

Treatment Provided	Expectant and Nursing Mothers	Pre-school children
Scalings and gum treatment ..	184	..
Fillings .. .. .	250	..
Extractions .. .. .	481	150
General anaesthetics .. ..	77	91
Dentures—full .. .. .	69	..
partial .. .. .	31	..
Radiographs .. .. .	10	..

(iii) **Care of Premature Infants.**—There were 691 live births notified of infants weighing  $5\frac{1}{2}$  lbs. or less at birth. Of these, 581 were born in hospital and 110 were born either at home or in a nursing home. 27 of the latter group were transferred subsequently to hospital for further care. Of the 83 remaining at home or in a nursing home, 75 required the skilled nursing care undertaken by the Premature Baby Midwife Service, necessitating 1,450 visits in all.

The number of premature infants who died within 24 hours of birth was 69 and, of these, 64 were born in hospital. Of the 5 born at home or in a nursing home, 3 were transferred immediately to hospital but died, and two died at home.

To facilitate the immediate removal of these infants to hospital, when required, a portable incubator was in use to provide the special conditions necessary.

The Premature Baby Midwife Service, in addition to those infants mentioned above, undertook the after-care of 535 infants on discharge from hospital. The total number of visits to these cases was 6,528 during the year. The figures for 1962 were 511 and 6,463 respectively.

(iv) **Day Nurseries.**—The Corporation provides seven day nurseries in the city. To these are admitted children, aged 3 months to 5 years, whose mothers are in full-time employment. A few special cases within this age-group are admitted on medical grounds.

All the nurseries are approved for the training of Nursery Nurse students.

During 1963, as the demand for admission became less in two of the nurseries, namely Meanwood and Burley Park, reductions in the number of available places were made on a temporary basis accompanied by corresponding reductions in staff. It was necessary only at one nursery, Hunslet Hall, to maintain a waiting list.

At the close of the year, because of lack of demand, five of the seven day nurseries were closed on Saturday mornings.

#### PLACES AND ATTENDANCES AT DAY NURSERIES

	No. of Places	Daily Attendance per 5 day week	Total Number of Attendances
<b>DAY NURSERIES</b>			
Quarry Hill .. ..	50	39·4	9,958
Blenheim Lodge .. ..	50	32·5	8,284
Harehills .. ..	50	33·2	8,407
Hunslet Hall .. ..	50	47·9	12,280
Armley .. ..	55	39·3	10,046
Meanwood .. ..	55 (35)	25·3	6,471
Burley Park .. ..	75 (50)	37·1	9,382
<b>Totals .. ..</b>	<b>385 (340)</b>	<b>254·7</b>	<b>64,828</b>
<b>% attendance .. ..</b>		<b>74·9%</b>	



(v) **Nurseries and Child Minders Regulation Act, 1948.**—Applications were received from 20 persons desiring registration with the Local Health Authority as child minders and from 3 persons desiring premises to be registered as nurseries.

The following table shows the number of registered daily minders and nurseries, together with the permitted number of children minded:—

	Child Minders	Nurseries
No. on register at 31st December, 1962	69	13
Permitted No. of children at 31st December, 1962 .. .. .	395	480
No. registered during the year ..	19	3
No. of applications refused .. ..	1	..
No. of registrations cancelled .. ..	21	..
No. on register at 31st December, 1963 ..	67	16
Permitted No. of children at 31st December, 1963 .. .. .	398	550

(vi) **Convalescence.**—42 mothers and 46 pre-school children were referred by departmental medical officers and general practitioners for a period of convalescence at the Local Health Authority's Home in Southport, because of ill-health and debility. In 1962, 41 mothers and 45 children were referred.

(vii) **Children Neglected or Ill-treated in their Homes.**—While many aspects of the Child Health Service, both preventive and supportive, may help to prevent the break-up of families, there are certain specific matters relating to multi-problem families which fall to be dealt with under this heading as the children are at risk of neglect.

The Co-ordinating Committee for Neglected Children, comprising representatives of statutory and voluntary services giving aid to these problem families, met regularly each month to consider cases referred to it. In addition, special case conferences of field workers concerned with families were arranged from time-to-time when conditions were considered to be urgent. The needs and

problems of the family as a whole were considered and agreement reached as to how the available services and help, both statutory and voluntary, could best be applied to meet these needs and to alleviate the problems.

During 1963, 17 new cases involving 81 children were considered and 10 cases previously notified were reviewed. In 1962 the respective figures were 36 new cases involving 141 children and 11 review cases.

### MISCELLANEOUS

(i) **Registered Nursing Homes.**—The following table gives particulars of nursing homes registered with the Local Health Authority in 1963:—

	No. of Homes	No. of Beds provided		
		Maternity	Other	Total
Registered during 1963..	..	..	..	..
Cancelled during 1963 ..	..	..	..	..
Registered at 31.12.63 ..	9	65	84	149

(ii) **Nursing Agencies Act, 1957.**—The licence of one nursing agency was renewed and one registration was cancelled as the agency ceased to function.

## SECTION 23

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### MIDWIFERY

MARGARET ORMISTON, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.,

*Senior Medical Officer for Maternity and Child Welfare*

AND

EVELYN MANN, S.R.N., S.C.M., M.T.D.,

*Supervisor of Midwives*

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Four general points may first be mentioned.

1. The Local Health Authority continued to be the designated Local Supervising Authority on behalf of the Central Midwives' Board.
2. The Maternity Liaison Committee, comprising representatives from the Hospital Maternity Services, the General Practitioner Service and the Local Authority Midwifery Service, first established in March, 1961, continued to meet throughout the year. In April, this Committee recommended that early discharge from hospital of maternity patients, suitable for domiciliary maternity nursing and in limited numbers, become a definite policy within the city and that these early discharges would have prior arrangement and, in the main, would be at 48 hours after delivery. This recommendation was accepted by the three sections of the Maternity Service and came into operation during the summer.
3. Requests for hospital confinement continued to outnumber the available beds but no patient was refused a hospital bed if there was any medical, obstetrical or social reason necessitating institutional confinement. Home circumstances continued to be investigated and reported upon by the Domiciliary Midwifery Service throughout 1963.
4. The long-established and close relationship between general practitioner and midwife in the domiciliary service continued at a high level, with much exchange of information concerning the patient. Frequently, the general practitioner made use of facilities at the Corporation ante-natal clinics for blood tests, appointments for chest X-ray examinations and ante-natal relaxation and health education classes on behalf of his patients.

**Notification of Intention to Practise to the Local Supervising Authority.**—During 1963, 209 midwives notified their intention to practise in the Leeds area, but, by 31st December, 1963, 51 of these had left practice or had moved out of the area. Of the 158 in practice at the end of the year, 86 were employed in hospitals, 14 in nursing homes, 2 as private midwives and 56 were in municipal service.

**Notification of Births.**—All births, live and still, after the 28th week of pregnancy, occurring within the Local Health Authority area are notified to the Medical Officer of Health. Adjustments, that is transfers out of and into the area, are then made according to the mother's place of residence.

The following table sets out these figures for 1963:—

	Live Births		Still Births		Total Births	
	Actual	Adjusted	Actual	Adjusted	Actual	Adjusted
Domiciliary ..	2,969	2,980	12	12	2,981	2,992
Institutional ..	7,630	6,782	176	143	7,806	6,925
Total ..	10,599	9,762	188	155	10,787	9,917

The total number of notified births to Leeds patients during the year was 9,917. Of these, 6,925 (69.8 per cent.) took place in hospitals or nursing homes and 2,992 (30.2 per cent.) were domiciliary cases. In 1962 the figures were 6,710 (68.6 per cent.) and 3,059 (31.4 per cent.) respectively.

#### DOMICILIARY MIDWIFERY SERVICE

**Staff.**—(a) *Number of Midwives.*—At 31st December, 1963, there were 45 full-time midwives (including 4 engaged wholly in the care of the premature and sick baby) and 10 part-time midwives employed by the Corporation with one Non-Medical Supervisor. (One part-time midwife undertakes social investigations only and does not, therefore, notify her "intention to practise".)

This number of staff compares with 47 full-time, 7 part-time and one supervisor employed at 31st December, 1962.

During the year 2 full-time midwives retired from practice; 6 full-time and 2 part-time resigned; 7 full-time and 4 part-time were appointed to the staff and 2 full-time midwives transferred to part-time service.

(b) *Teacher Midwives*.—Of the 45 full-time midwives on the staff at the end of the year, 28 were approved by the Central Midwives' Board as teachers of pupil midwives, 5 having been approved during the year. The respective figures for 1962 were 47, 26 and 3. They undertake the practical training of the pupil midwives (see Midwifery Training School below).

(c) *Leave of Absence*.—To comply with statutory requirements, 8 midwives attended approved refresher courses and 4 midwives attended special courses in relaxation, parentcraft and group teaching, while one midwife was granted leave of absence to study for the Midwife Teachers Diploma (residential course at the Midwife Teachers Training College).

(d) *Supervision of Midwives*.—During the year all midwives were interviewed weekly at the Health Department by the Non-Medical Supervisor, who also made 113 visits of inspection and supervision to midwives' homes. In addition, she made 165 special visits with midwives to domiciliary cases.

**Work undertaken by Domiciliary Midwives.**—Domiciliary midwifery is changing in character. As more beds are becoming available for hospital confinement due mainly, as yet, to planned early discharge schemes rather than by the provision of new beds, fewer women are making arrangements for delivery at home. The increase in the number of planned early discharges is reflected in the fact that more maternity nursings were undertaken on the district than ever before. Associated with this increase in hospital deliveries, there was an ever-increasing demand made on the district midwife to undertake visits to the home of the hospital-booked patient, mainly in connection with planned early discharge and with follow-up of hospital ante-natal clinic defaulters.

In 1963, municipal midwives attended 2,981 domiciliary deliveries or 26.6 per cent. of the total number of actual births notified (10,787). This is 77 deliveries fewer than in 1962 when the number was 3,058. Post-natal visits were made to 1,844 women discharged from hospital before the 10th day of the puerperium or lying-in period, in addition to all "domiciliary" patients.



The following table is a summary of the work undertaken for the year. Figures for 1962 are given for comparison.

Work undertaken	1963	1962
Ante-natal visits to patients' home ..	16,832	20,931
Attendance at births .. .. .	2,981	3,058
Post-natal visits to (a) domiciliary cases ..	40,044	42,277
(b) patients discharged from hospital before 10th day .. .. .	6,337	5,211
Bookings for home confinement .. ..	3,707	3,934
Social investigations in connection with:		
(a) application for hospital beds .. ..	1,973	1,578
(b) planned early discharge .. ..	758	464
Follow-up of hospital clinic defaulters ..	644	587
Attendance by patients at Midwives' Ante-natal clinics .. .. .	24,301	26,297

*Premature Baby Unit.*—There were 4 full-time midwives employed in this Unit during 1963. The work undertaken by the Unit is summarised below with comparative figures for 1962.

	1963	1962
No. of premature babies born at home ..	75	63
No. of premature babies born in hospital and discharged to the care of the Unit ..	535	511
Total No. of visits involved .. .. .	7,978	7,740

*Medical Assistance.*—Notification is received from midwives when medical aid is required from the general practitioner booked by the patient for maternity medical services. There were 844 notifications during 1963. In 1962 the number was 914. There were 7 notifications of emergencies under Section 14 of the Midwives Act, 1951, compared with 6 in 1962, and one claim for payment for attendance was received from a medical practitioner compared with 7 for the previous year.

*Analgesia.*—All municipal midwives are qualified to administer trilene and gas/air analgesia and each midwife is provided with the approved apparatus. Trilene continues to be used at most domiciliary confinements, but gas/air is given in a few selected cases. Every patient, prior to confinement, is certified by the general practitioner as to her fitness to receive inhalational analgesia.



Trilene or gas/air analgesia was administered to 2,804 patients (94·1 per cent.) in 1963, compared with 2,776 patients (90·8 per cent.) in 1962.

Gas/air analgesia was used in 28 cases during the year. In 1962 the number was 19.

*Maternity Outfits.*—A sterilised and sealed pack containing all dressings required at confinement is provided by the Local Health Authority and was issued to every patient booked for domiciliary confinement. In addition, a smaller supply of dressings was available for patients delivered in hospital but discharged home for maternity nursing before the 10th day of the puerperium.

Maternity packs were also available for domiciliary confinements attended by midwives in private practice and for Leeds patients in two private maternity homes and in mother and baby homes in the city. During 1963, 271 outfits were supplied to this latter group of patients compared with 392 in 1962.

### MIDWIFERY TRAINING SCHOOL

The training school at Redcourt Hostel continues to attract applicants for Part II training from different parts of the country. The fact that the whole of the six months' training is devoted to district work is found by the pupil midwives to give them greater knowledge of normal midwifery and a wider insight and experience of the varying social and environmental conditions which prevail. This is particularly valuable to the midwife who intends to practise domiciliary midwifery.

The training is supervised by the Midwifery Tutor, who is also the Superintendent of the Training School. Domiciliary midwives approved by the Central Midwives' Board as teachers of pupil midwives worked, as before, in close liaison with the Midwifery Tutor. Each teacher midwife was responsible for one or two pupils and instructed them in their practical work and supervised the conduct of cases allotted to them. On the theoretical side lectures were given on all prescribed subjects by personnel approved by the Central Midwives' Board.

During 1963, 40 pupil midwives completed their training, one fewer than in 1962.

At 31st December, 1963, there were 20 pupil midwives in training.

## SECTION 24

## HEALTH VISITING

MARGARET ORMISTON, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.,  
*Senior Medical Officer for Maternity and Child Welfare*

AND

JOYCE M. AKESTER, S.R.N., S.C.M., D.N. (London),  
*Superintendent Health Visitor*

It is not possible to make exact comparisons between the health visitors' work in 1962 and 1963 because the method of recording has been altered.

From January 1st, 1963, the Ministry of Health required different statistics from those previously returned, and this necessitated a revision of the weekly return forms completed by the health visitors. The change also provided an opportunity to simplify the forms and system of record keeping. The following table gives details of the visits made during the year:—

	No. of Persons Visited	Total No. of Visits
Children born in 1963 .. .. .	10,690	31,784
Children born in 1962 .. .. .	10,960	30,320
Children born in 1958-61 .. .. .	27,776	63,631
Persons aged 65 and over .. .. .	769	1,534
No. included in line above who were visited at special request of a G.P. or hospital .. ..	160	171
Mentally disordered persons .. .. .	117	160
No. included in line above who were visited at special request of a G.P. or hospital .. ..	18	21
Persons discharged from hospital (other than mental hospitals) .. .. .	231	258
No. included in line above who were visited at special request of a G.P. or hospital .. ..	103	135
No. of tuberculous households visited .. ..	3,119	4,726
No. of households visited on account of other infectious diseases .. .. .	75	83
Persons visited <i>re</i> rehousing on medical grounds	1,023	1,159
Other adults .. .. .	4,477	6,215
Children aged 5-15 .. .. .	2,259	2,751
Daily minders .. .. .	332	604
Adoption visits .. .. .	223	269
Ineffectual visits .. .. .	..	21,625

The total number of visits for the year was 165,446 compared with 160,570 in 1962 and 152,091 in 1961. Although the effectiveness of health visiting cannot be measured by numbers of visits, these figures are an indication of the continually increasing demands on the service. The establishment was raised from 62 to 64 on July 1st, but this increase in staff did not match the increase in the amount of work. The average number of visits per health visitor was 2,585 as compared with 2,452 in 1962.

The health visitors also made 8,164 attendances at clinic sessions.

**Home Visiting.**—The visiting of infants and young children continued to be highly selective with concentration on problem families. The number of child minders increased and supervisory visits in this category increased from 417 to 604.

All newly notified cases of tuberculosis were visited and arrangements made for the examination of contacts. Careful supervision of patients with positive sputum and their contacts was continued. By agreement with the Chest Physician, visits to patients with negative sputum, who were well and working, were reduced or discontinued, and the total number of visits to tuberculous households showed a further satisfactory reduction.

<i>Year</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Decrease</i>
1960	6,605	—
1961	6,464	141
1962	5,878	586
1963	4,726	1,152

The 8 health visitors allocated to part-time tuberculosis visiting were able to spend more time visiting patients with other chest conditions.

Close contact was maintained with the mental welfare officers, to whom cases of mental illness or subnormality were referred.

3 health visitors continued to undertake part-time venereal disease visiting and most of this work was done in the evenings or on Saturday mornings, as the patients can seldom be seen during normal visiting hours. The total number of effectual visits was 419 as compared with 360 in 1962.

Visits to adults and children over 5 years of age in connection with a variety of medical and social problems continued to increase

and the total was 11,370. In addition, visits to applicants for rehousing on medical grounds were 1,159 as compared with 869 in 1962.

**Health Education and Lectures.**—As in previous years, a number of requests for talks and lectures to adult and youth groups was received. The payment of a small fee to health visitors and other officers who give lectures, out of office hours, was approved by the Health Committee in December and this was appreciated by members of the staff who have freely given their time in the past.

One health visitor continued to spend part of her time on making visual aids and helping colleagues to make their own. Her case load was reduced so that she had more time for maintaining the stock of display materials.

The health visitor in charge of St. Nicholas Clinic opened a fortnightly evening discussion group in September. The mothers soon requested weekly sessions and these have been regularly attended by a small but enthusiastic group. Discussion groups were also held after ante-natal sessions, in 4 clinics, and the new strip projector, obtained during the year, was in constant use. Lectures were given by the health visitor tutor and superintendent health visitor to student nurses at the Leeds General Infirmary and St. James's Hospital, and a group of students from the Leeds General Infirmary visited Seacroft Clinic, where the purpose and functions of the clinic were explained by the health visitor in charge.

**Practical Training of Students.**—The provision of practical experience for various students made heavy demands on the service. Visiting must always be modified when a health visitor is accompanied by a student and the time needed for the arrangement of programmes is considerable. Students were, as usual, willingly accepted by the health visitors but were an added strain on an overburdened staff. Practical experience was arranged for student health visitors, student district nurses, student nurses, and social work students.

**Special Surveys.**—No new research projects were organised during the year, but there was some preliminary planning for a survey of "The Medico-Social Care of the Family". The survey of health visiting carried out in 1961 was published under the title of

"Health Visiting in the Sixties" in November. It made a favourable impression and disclosed a number of facts about health visiting that had not previously been available.

Some of the most important of these were:—

31 per cent. of the health visitors' work was "picked up" while visiting.

11 per cent. was at the direct request of the general public.

Of 1,000 investigated cases, the number referred by general practitioners was 5, while 85 were referred to general practitioners by health visitors.

There was little evidence of multiplicity of visiting; 70 per cent. of the families had had no other visitor, concerned with health, during the preceding month. The poorer homes were more frequently visited and the time spent in these homes was longer than in the better ones.

Decentralised health visitors spent more time visiting than those working from the Health Department, an average of 49 minutes per day. The amount of time spent on clerical work, 25 per cent. of the total, was inflated by the survey, but it remained clear that steps should be taken to eliminate any unnecessary record keeping, and the first of these was the simplification of the weekly returns.

### HEALTH VISITOR TRAINING

MAUREEN CLANCY, S.R.N., H.V. Cert.,  
*Health Visitor Tutor*

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The beginning of the academic year 1962-63 brought 44 students to the University of Leeds to register for the Health Visitors' Training Course. 11 of these were sponsored by the Leeds City Council.

The general arrangement of the course remained the same as in the previous year, three days each week being devoted to lectures and tutorials and two days to practical work instruction. This arrangement allows the tutors to maintain close contact with the students and makes for good correlation of theoretical and practical work.



In Health Visitor training, the quality of practical instruction is of immense importance. Because such a large number of students is involved many health visitors are asked to take students at fairly frequent intervals and once again a great debt of gratitude is owed to health visitors in Leeds, the West Riding and other nearby local authorities for maintaining such a high standard of practical teaching.

In addition to health visiting and work with the school health service, students received instruction from Child Care Officers, Welfare Officers and Public Health Inspectors and made a number of visits of observation to statutory and voluntary organisations. In this way a general picture of all the services available to the individual and the family was given and thus students were helped to understand more clearly the role of the health visitor in the broad sphere of the health and social welfare services.

The class was divided into groups of seven for tutorial purposes, each group meeting a Tutor twice weekly. These tutorials were used, among other things, to help students to relate knowledge gained in lectures to the practical aspects of health visiting. Students were encouraged to raise any specific problems they had encountered and these were then discussed by members of the group. The tutorials system makes full use of the students' varying experience and helps them to clarify their thoughts and ideas and to express them verbally in a way which is not possible in formal or didactic lecturing.

The Royal Society of Health examination, consisting of three written papers and an oral examination, was held in July. All but three of the class were successful and once again the pass list included all the Leeds students.



## SECTION 25

## HOME NURSING

KATHLEEN E. WHALLEY, S.R.N., S.C.M.

*Superintendent Home Nurse*

The following tables give the sources and classification of new cases treated during 1963, with comparative figures for 1961 and 1962. The small decrease in number of new patients is accounted for by the smaller number of injection treatments; the number of case visits for other reasons showed a slight decrease.

SOURCES OF CASES 1961-63

	1961	1962	1963
General practitioners .. ..	4,989	4,739	4,593
Hospitals .. ..	2,292	1,871	1,899
Direct application and/or relatives, etc. .. ..	139	156	147
Totals .. ..	7,420	6,766	6,639

CLASSIFICATION OF CASES 1961-63

Classification	1961		1962		1963	
	New Cases	Visits	New Cases	Visits	New Cases	Visits
Medical ..	5,038	180,831	4,619	179,536	4,500	179,402
Surgical ..	1,811	37,877	1,590	37,857	1,626	34,928
Children under 5 years ..	458	4,095	446	3,959	407	3,477
Pneumonia ..	42	493	30	284	33	368
Tuberculosis ..	25	1,299	18	598	20	600
Maternal complications	39	393	57	545	49	392
Ophthalmia neonatorum	1	3	..	..	2	19
Infectious diseases ..	6	59	6	45	2	22
Totals ..	7,420	225,050	6,766	222,824	6,639	219,217

There were decreases of 127 new patients and 3,607 visits on the previous year.

Of the 6,639 patients, 2,363 have received injection treatment of various types, necessitating 95,994 visits.

During the year 3,109 patients aged 65 years and over have been nursed and received 139,926 visits as compared with 3,051 patients and 138,568 visits during 1962.

The following tables give the number of patients nursed aged 65 and over and tuberculous patients nursed:—

		Patients	Visits
1961	..	.. 3,191	136,234
1962	..	.. 3,051	138,568
1963	..	.. 3,109	139,926

		Tuberculous Patients Nursed	
		Patients	Visits
1961	..	.. 25	1,299
1962	..	.. 18	598
1963	..	.. 20	609

**Staff.**—The nursing staff is as follows:—

		Full-time	Part-time	Staff in terms of full-time
December, 1961	..	63	14	70
„ 1962	..	64	11	69½
„ 1963	..	59	11	64½

There are 14 cars available for use in the more distant areas of the city.

**Medical Requisites Loan Scheme.**—The arrangements for the loan of sick-room equipment and medical and surgical requisites have been operated from the depot at Market Buildings. During the year 2,824 articles were loaned as compared with 2,448 in the previous year, and 2,792 returned as against 2,388. There were 5,705 applications for extensions of loan periods and 841 persons defaulted with regard to the conditions of loan.

### CLASSIFICATION OF MEDICAL REQUISITES

Articles	Loaned	Returned
Air rings .. .. .	448	458
Bed pans .. .. .	649	658
Mackintosh sheets .. .. .	640	654
Back rests .. .. .	327	350
Urinals .. .. .	228	224
Cradles .. .. .	157	139
Commodos .. .. .	108	97
Crutches .. .. .	24	24
Hot Water Bottles .. .. .	3	3
Fracture Boards .. .. .	3	..
Rubber bed pans .. .. .	12	10
Bed trays and tables .. .. .	5	4
Dunlopillo mattress and cover .. .. .	14	10
Wheel chairs .. .. .	116	98
Bedstead with chain and pulley .. .. .	11	9
Relaxation chairs .. .. .	1	1
Hydraulic hoist .. .. .	1	1
Stand pulleys .. .. .	8	10
Stretchers .. .. .	1	..
Single bed .. .. .	4	5
Mattress .. .. .	2	6
Bed with cot sides .. .. .	1	1
Walking sticks .. .. .	21	19
Walking sticks, adjustable .. .. .	5	1
Walking aid, Tripod .. .. .	8	4
Walking aid, Zimmer .. .. .	16	3
Chiron Alarms .. .. .	2	..
Aeropreen Mattresses .. .. .	6	1
Sputum mugs .. .. .	3	2
Totals .. .. .	2,824	2,792

## SECTION 26

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### VACCINATION AND IMMUNISATION

R. D. HALL, M.B., Ch.B.

*Assistant Medical Officer of Health for Immunisation*

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Dr. R. D. Hall was appointed as Assistant Medical Officer of Health for Immunisation in place of Dr. M. Steane (Resigned) and commenced duty on the 15th July, 1963.

The outbreaks of Paratyphoid 'B' mainly around York and the North and East Ridings of the County during the year were responsible for a big increase in the number of T.A.B. injections given.

Oral poliomyelitis vaccine continued to be used during the year and visits were made to all the schools in an effort to vaccinate all children at the age of 5 years who had received no protection, and also to give a booster dose to children who had completed a primary course before entering school.

The number of doses of oral vaccine given up to the end of the year was 26,319, of which 15,518 were given by general practitioners.

Injections given against diphtheria, whooping cough, tetanus, poliomyelitis, smallpox, etc., during the year were 47,679, of which 19,991 were given by general practitioners.

**Poliomyelitis Vaccination.**—The following table shows the progress of the vaccination scheme since 1956 ("Salk" vaccine only).

The total for 1963 includes 277 by general practitioners. 194 third injections were given, including 189 by general practitioners. The number of children given fourth injections was 20, all were given by general practitioners.

Year of Birth	Number of persons vaccinated with 2 injections								
	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	Total
1920-32 .. ..	..	..	..	..	6,641	8,080	716	52	15,489
1933-42 .. ..	..	27	1,445	19,738	3,861	4,299	488	73	29,931
1943 .. ..	..	21	3,063	743	122	209	30	..	4,188
1944 .. ..	..	21	4,379	889	91	189	19	2	5,590
1945 .. ..	..	27	4,155	836	61	136	11	1	5,227
1946 .. ..	..	37	5,419	1,197	74	126	20	1	6,874
1947 .. ..	345	2,573	3,376	1,096	83	199	34	..	7,706
1948 .. ..	339	2,315	2,989	968	95	175	29	2	6,912
1949 .. ..	311	1,980	2,957	872	90	215	21	2	6,448
1950 .. ..	302	1,835	3,002	867	109	209	26	2	6,352
1951 .. ..	216	879	3,899	897	95	224	27	1	6,238
1952 .. ..	53	514	4,067	1,007	125	231	28	5	6,030
1953 .. ..	61	559	2,337	1,653	297	494	40	2	5,443
1954 .. ..	27	431	2,193	1,791	324	546	50	3	5,365
1955 .. ..	..	538	2,224	1,845	314	501	55	3	5,480
1956 .. ..	..	407	2,393	2,058	353	552	57	3	5,823
1957 .. ..	..	7	2,516	2,724	470	616	54	4	6,391
1958 .. ..	..	..	385	4,043	1,023	799	65	6	6,321
1959 .. ..	..	..	..	518	3,445	1,472	97	8	5,540
1960 .. ..	..	..	..	..	544	4,540	342	9	5,435
1961 .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	666	727	29	1,422
1962 .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	19	77	96
1963 .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2
Expectant mothers .. ..	..	4	988	2,749	*	*	*	*	3,741
Other groups .. ..	..	..	405	394	16	51	1	..	867
Totals ..	1,654	12,175	52,192	46,885	18,233	24,529	2,956	287	158,911

\*Expectant mothers included in the respective years of birth.

*Oral Vaccine.*—The following table gives the number of persons who have received 3 doses of oral vaccine since 1st March, 1962.

ORAL VACCINE		
Year of birth	1962	1963
1922-32 ..	2,694	.. 599
1933-42 ..	1,699	.. 649
1943-60 ..	4,375	.. 1,277
1961 ..	2,755	.. 1,007
1962 ..	536	.. 3,191
1963 ..	..	.. 534
<hr/>		
Totals	12,059	.. 7,257
<hr/>		

The total for 1963 includes 4,445 by general practitioners. 1,555 third doses of oral vaccine were given to complete treatment after two "Salk" injections, including 1,348 by general practitioners. The number of children given reinforcing doses of oral vaccine after three "Salk" injections was 2,993, of which 835 were given by general practitioners.

**Smallpox Vaccination.**—Numbers of vaccinations and re-vaccinations performed during the year are shown in the following table:—

	Under 1 year	1-4 years	5-14 years	15 and over	1963 Total	1962 Total
Vaccinated (a)	30	1,191	48	97	1,366	4,769
(b)	618	588	104	21	1,331	17,375
Re-vaccinated						
(a)	7	29	48	896	980	8,631
(b)	..	49	122	76	247	32,705
Totals .. ..	655	1,857	322	1,090	3,924	63,480

(a) by clinic staff.

(b) by general practitioners.

#### ISSUE OF PROPHYLACTIC MATERIAL TO PRACTITIONERS

Material	1962	1963
Diphtheria (T.A.F.) .. ..	627 doses	655 doses
Diphtheria (F.T.) .. ..	415 ..	144 ..
Combined diphtheria and whooping cough .. ..	333 ..	378 ..
Whooping cough vaccine ..	1,104 ..	420 ..
Diphtheria/Tetanus/Pertussis	11,656 ..	13,109 ..
Combined diphtheria and tetanus .. .. .	1,073 ..	1,653 ..
Combined whooping cough and tetanus .. .. .	42 ..	78 ..
Tetanus only .. .. .	3,467 ..	6,830 ..
Polio vaccine—"Salk" ..	6,777 ..	698 ..
Polio vaccine—oral .. ..	72,115 ..	32,272 ..

**Diphtheria Immunisation.**—The percentage of children under 5 years immunised against diphtheria was 65.4 as compared with last year's figure of 64.2.



During the year the diphtheria immunisation campaign in schools was continued and as a result 1,414 young children were given the full course of injections for protection against diphtheria and tetanus; 1,645 children were given the full course of injections against tetanus only. 1,679 diphtheria booster doses and 387 diphtheria/tetanus boosters were also given.

The following table shows the extent of diphtheria immunisation work during the year.

Prophylactic	Clinic doctors:—		General Practnrs.	Total
	I.W.C.'s	Schools		
Diphtheria only ..	18	..	67	85
Diphtheria/Tetanus	229	1,414	76	1,719
Diphtheria/ Whooping Cough ..	..	..	33	33
Whooping Cough/ Tetanus .. ..	1	..	1	2
Triple Antigen ..	2,426	..	3,485	5,911
Whooping Cough only .. ..	1	..	5	6
Tetanus only ..	86	..	1,481	1,567
1 Tetanus/ 2 Diphtheria/Tetanus	366	1,645	..	2,011
Total protected against Diphtheria	2,673	1,414	3,661	7,748
Total protected against Whooping Cough .. ..	2,428	..	3,524	5,952
Total protected against Tetanus ..	3,108	3,059	5,043	11,210
Refresher Doses :—				
Diphtheria only ..	23	34	357	414
Diphtheria/Tetanus	86	387	347	820
Diphtheria/ Whooping Cough ..	1	..	44	45
Triple Antigen ..	1,737	..	437	2,174
Whooping Cough/ Tetanus .. ..	..	..	..	..
Whooping Cough only .. ..	..	..	..	..
Tetanus only ..	70	..	1,035	1,105

*Estimates of the Child Population immunised against Diphtheria.—*

Estimates of the child population immunised against diphtheria at 31st December, 1963, and in previous years are shown in the following table.

Year	Percentage in age group			
	0-4 years	1-4 years	5-14 years	0-14 years
1952 .. ..	72.5	79.3	94.5	86.4
1953 .. ..	70.5	78.0	94.0	85.8
1954 .. ..	67.1	73.3	96.1	86.1
1955 .. ..	65.2	72.2	95.0	85.0
1956 .. ..	64.0	70.6	94.3	84.2
1957 .. ..	61.0	66.9	94.5	83.3
1958 .. ..	59.6	65.0	93.6	82.1
1959 .. ..	58.8	62.7	91.5	80.4
1960 .. ..	59.3	62.8	90.6	79.7
1961 .. ..	64.8	76.9	89.8	81.0
1962 .. ..	64.2	75.8	94.9	83.7
1963 .. ..	65.4	77.4	91.4	81.9

The table on page 85 shows the progress of the diphtheria immunisation scheme since its inception.

**Whooping Cough Immunisation.**—The following table shows the progress of whooping cough immunisation since 1947. The percentage of children under 5 years protected is approximately 69 per cent.

Year			Number immunised against Whooping Cough
1947	..	..	975
1948	..	..	908
1949	..	..	1,016
1950	..	..	1,537
1951	..	..	3,801
1952	..	..	3,892
1953	..	..	4,877
1954	..	..	5,276
1955	..	..	4,593
1956	..	..	5,238
1957	..	..	4,894
1958	..	..	6,504
1959	..	..	6,102
1960	..	..	6,099
1961	..	..	8,269
1962	..	..	5,641
1963	..	..	5,952

**Inoculations for Travellers going Overseas.**—The number and type of inoculations are shown below (for completed courses):

Smallpox vaccination ..	1,233
T.A.B. .. .. .	1,511
Cholera .. .. .	742
Tetanus .. .. .	244
Typhus .. .. .	20
Yellow Fever .. ..	657

**Other Work undertaken by the Department.**—During November 102 anti-influenza injections were given to certain members of the staff.

*Examination of Convalescents.*—During the year 554 applicants for convalescence, including 436 children were medically examined.

**Voluntary Workers.**—We are grateful to the Ladies of the Leeds Babies' Welfare Association for assistance at immunisation clinics.

## DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION.

Illustrating the progress of the Immunisation Scheme since its inception.

Number of Persons in Age Groups, having had Full Course of Injections.

Age at date of Inoculation	1928-1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	Total
Under 1 year ..	1,174	..	..	..	788	3,127	3,301	2,561	3,479	3,450	3,143	3,241	2,078	3,077	3,177	3,247	3,669	3,815	2,202	1,925	2,074	Total
1-2 years ..	12,111	4,412	5,110	5,137	5,304	4,923	3,078	2,931	2,714	2,056	1,757	1,898	1,658	1,857	1,413	1,506	1,277	1,325	4,206	3,132	3,415	under 5 years
2-3 "	6,859	469	240	777	418	455	438	457	514	391	234	295	247	266	208	211	285	274	785	487	424	at end of 1963
3-4 "	7,164	463	220	557	327	220	231	249	277	212	137	144	128	142	111	103	135	189	356	150	116	27,786
4-5 "	7,532	381	257	468	238	260	196	147	193	152	111	146	102	102	70	64	86	130	272	121	61	
5-6 "	9,709	451	359	556	366	323	328	290	263	321	274	270	338	301	283	195	59	150	339	264	139	
6-7 "	9,205	302	233	467	296	229	286	215	234	320	348	315	393	387	262	194	96	207	343	870	1,017	Total
7-8 "	7,592	197	185	392	225	165	143	141	108	144	147	191	217	174	117	99	96	208	342	803	355	5-10 years
8-9 "	6,306	164	188	275	153	126	132	95	72	71	109	99	133	101	68	43	35	118	297	718	99	31,676
9-10 "	5,867	157	143	259	142	110	119	70	51	65	68	70	82	79	62	34	18	69	193	700	29	
10-11 "	5,903	130	152	250	100	90	108	79	64	61	71	63	57	55	13	41	23	40	98	511	6	
11-12 "	5,619	109	128	249	113	67	73	60	55	37	31	42	40	26	27	18	9	34	52	158	6	Total
12-13 "	5,597	96	109	185	97	80	69	55	40	48	28	26	43	33	6	14	5	19	19	9	2	10-15 years
13-14 "	4,958	78	79	138	100	61	55	35	40	48	25	29	24	21	23	12	6	13	13	4	..	36,221
14-15 "	1,268	8	29	34	13	49	54	31	27	38	23	20	41	29	23	24	11	8	5	3	1	
15 years and over	1,680	55	79	83	43	53	54	43	23	42	4	8	8	10	8	13	10	8	5	5	4	Total 15 years & over 156,005 Total age not known 988
Age not known	947	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
TOTALS ..	99,491	7,483	7,510	9,822	8,773	10,338	8,665	7,464	8,154	7,456	6,510	6,857	6,189	6,660	5,904	5,808	5,820	6,607	9,527	9,860	7,748	252,646

## SECTION 27

## AMBULANCE SERVICE

J. H. DAYKIN, F.I.A.O., L.M.R.S.H.

*Chief Ambulance Officer*

The number of cases carried has this year risen in all categories except cases carried on re-payment which have fallen by 1,369 and Hospital Car Service cases which have fallen by 2,746.

## CASES REMOVED IN 1963

	Directly Provided Service	Other, including Hospital Car Service	Transport by Rail	Total	Compari- son with 1962
Mileage:					
Ambulance (2/4 stretcher) ..	435,003	..	2,050	437,053	+22,888
All vehicles .. ..	1,090,904	8,358	18,925	1,118,187	+38,715
No of Persons Carried:					
Accident Emergency—					
Stretcher cases .. ..	12,039	..	..	12,039	+179
Sitting cases .. ..	284	..	..	284	+44
Non-Emergency—					
Stretcher cases .. ..	66,280	..	46	66,326	+1,355
Sitting cases .. ..	179,005	1,854	160	181,019	+1,605
Repayment cases .. ..	4,218	..	..	4,218	—1,369
Total No. carried .. ..	261,826	1,854	206	263,886	+1,814
Mortuary Service:					
Bodies removed .. ..	995	..	..	995	+85
GRAND TOTALS .. ..	262,821	1,854	206	264,881	+1,899

## COMPARATIVE TABLE

	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963
Cases :—						
Ambulance ..	68,690	73,460	75,720	77,108	77,071	82,583
S.C. vehicles ..	155,939	163,265	176,642	175,704	177,663	181,303
Total ..	224,629	236,725	252,362	252,812	254,734	263,886
Mileage :—						
Ambulance ..	350,394	366,698	389,221	411,912	414,165	437,053
S.C. vehicles ..	479,757	486,804	535,220	574,294	639,882	681,134
Total ..	830,151	853,502	924,441	986,206	1,054,047	1,118,187

**"999" Calls.**—Emergency calls totalled 10,881, an increase of 12.6 per cent. on 1962. The number of false calls decreased but trouble is still experienced particularly during the school holidays. Police have been co-operative in attempting to trace such calls although no convictions have been secured. Sirens are now fitted to all ambulances proper and their effect in securing the right of way in dense traffic is remarkable. No cases of abuse have been reported. The siren has received the approval of all services concerned.

**Staff.**—During the year, a new grade of officer—the assistant control officer—was created with an establishment of 4, and 2 clerical posts were deleted. Two of the assistant control officers are stationed at sub control offices at the Leeds General Infirmary and St. James's Hospital; the other 2 relieve and carry out administrative duties.

**Vehicles.**—It was found necessary during the year to purchase four sitting case ambulances to replace four which had been put back for use for a further year. Some anxiety is being felt regarding the Daimler D.C. 27 ambulances which have been in use for up to 14 years and some of which have covered close on a quarter of a million miles. The vehicles have given excellent service and give a very comfortable ride to patients, but are expensive to run, producing only 7 to 8 miles to a gallon of petrol. Manufacture of these vehicles has been discontinued and our vehicles are off the road for longer and longer periods waiting for spare parts. Serious consideration must be given in the near future to accelerating replacement in order to maintain the Service. The establishment of vehicles remains the same and is as follows:—

	Authorised and held				
Ambulances .. .. .	..	..	..	..	31
Sitting-case Ambulances .. .. .	..	..	..	..	22
Sitting-case cars .. .. .	..	..	..	..	8
Mortuary Service vehicles .. .. .	..	..	..	..	2

The arrangements of annual replacement of sitting case and district nurses' cars continues satisfactorily. As an experiment, it was decided to purchase five large sitting case cars and equip them with emergency warning lights and appliances for use on emergency calls. This proved quite successful and increased the ability of the Ambulance Service to respond quickly to emergency calls.



**Accidents.**—There were 62 accidents in which Ambulance Service vehicles were involved, a decrease of 7 compared with last year.

**Equipment.**—The pattern of Ambulance Service equipment continues to change and there are now a number of items in use which have greatly increased the efficiency of the Service. One such item is a folding chair which can carry patients of all sizes comfortably and which, when loaded, fits into all types of lifts in blocks of flats, or can be carried by two men down stairs and from difficult recovery places. Not all ambulances are yet equipped but it is hoped to complete the issue next year. Once again credit is due to the Shift Leaders and Driving Staff for care of equipment; losses are very small and in every respect accountable. The light alloy trolley now fitted to most ambulances in the Service is proving a tremendous asset. Patients can be carried comfortably upon it and its use reduces lifting considerably. Injuries to staff have been reduced markedly and trolleys have been found useful in almost every situation when otherwise a full stretcher would be required.

**Radio Telephony.**—The frequency modulated system installed two years ago continues to give excellent service.

**Vehicle Maintenance.**—This has proved satisfactory during the year. The maintenance staff can cope with all but coach building and vehicle painting. The service bay is operating efficiently and all vehicles are thoroughly inspected, cleaned and serviced at 1,500 miles and 3,000 miles respectively. The hydraulic ramp is invaluable and it is difficult to appreciate how work carried on without it.

**Civil Defence Training.**—Home Office instructions issued late in 1962 placed the responsibility for carrying out training of the Ambulance and First Aid Section on the Civil Defence Officer. The Civil Ambulance Service has had little to do with the actual training although qualified members of the Ambulance Staff are used as instructors. Training in Civil Defence of Ambulance Crews has continued and a number of crews took part in one or more exercises. Four Civil Defence Ambulances are stored and maintained by the Ambulance Service staff.

**Co-operation with other Authorities.**—Co-ordination continues extremely well and has now formed a pattern upon which all Ambulance Authorities in Yorkshire operate in respect of out-of-city journeys. Under these arrangements 5,081 cases were carried.

**Liaison with Hospitals.**—Formal liaison with Hospitals by Ambulance Liaison Committees continues with good effect. This is supplemented by discussions at officer level with the result that co-operation is excellent. Consultations were held with Leeds "A" Group Hospital Management Committee in regard to the design of their new Accident and Emergency Unit with particular reference to ambulance usage and to the design of the approach road to the Physiotherapy Unit, now nearing completion. Preliminary discussions have been held with the United Leeds Hospitals in connection with the design of the new General Infirmary.

**Hospital Car Service.**—The amount of work carried out by the Hospital Car Service is negligible. There appear to be few persons willing to carry out this service in Leeds and it has been found necessary to make automatic provision in daily planning of removal of out-patients to cope with a depleted Hospital Car Service.

**Competitions.**—A further Ambulance Service Competition was held at Central Ambulance Station and again 7 teams competed. The winners were as follows.

Driving Test	..	.. D/A	.. L. Smith
First Aid Test	..	.. D/A	.. E. Turner
Team Test	..	.. D/A's..	W. Knox and A. Lister
<i>Victor Ludorum</i>	..	.. D/A's..	L. Smith and M. Franklin

Driving attendants L. Smith and M. Franklin represented Leeds in the Regional Competition. Unfortunately they were not successful but their efforts deserve commendation. The Chief Ambulance Officer was requested to stage the finals of the National Competition at Moreton-in-Marsh.

**Staff Training.**—Some training in Ambulance Service matters has been carried out by the Chief Ambulance Officer and staff. A working party has been set up by the Ministry of Health to study Ambulance Service equipment, training and ambulance design on which the Chief Ambulance Officer has been invited to serve.

## SECTION 28

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### PREVENTION CARE AND AFTER-CARE

INCLUDING

**HEALTH EDUCATION AND PUBLICITY**

**VENEREAL DISEASES**

**MEDICAL-SOCIAL WORK (GENERAL)**

**CONVALESCENT TREATMENT**

**CHIROPODY**

Other aspects are dealt with on pages 35 and 41  
(TUBERCULOSIS) and page III (MENTAL HEALTH)

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### HEALTH EDUCATION AND PUBLICITY

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**Local Activities.**—*Lectures.*—As in previous years, lecturers were provided to address youth clubs, associations and the like on various health topics. This is a valuable method of health education and the Department is always pleased to assist organisations by providing lecturers.

*Hygiene.*—Publicity material bearing on the clean handling of food was issued to catering establishments in the city.

**National Activities.**—Government sponsored press and poster publicity in relation to diphtheria immunisation and other health subjects has been maintained during the year and Leeds has shared in the benefits.

*Smoking and Health.*—The campaign by the Central Council for Health Education was held in June as planned, and the mobile unit visited three colleges, four county primary and three county secondary schools. A leaflet dealing with the problems of smoking and health and atmospheric pollution and health was printed and a copy sent to every teacher. A folder containing lists and samples of all available material was sent to each school. The campaign was very successful but the problem remains of ensuring a continuing programme of health education on the subject in all schools.

Following the campaign the film "Smoking and You", which had been purchased, was lent to one or two schools for showing.

## VENEREAL DISEASES

R. D. CATTERALL, M.R.C.P.,

*Physician in Charge,*

*Department of Venereology,*

*The General Infirmary, Leeds*

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For the first time for several years there was no increase in the number of patients with infectious venereal disease attending the Department of Venereology at the General Infirmary at Leeds. Throughout the country as a whole, however, the upward trend in the sexually transmitted diseases continued.

The number of new cases of syphilis fell slightly in both sexes. The fall was most marked in cases of late symptomatic and latent syphilis. Sporadic cases of early infectious syphilis occurred and some of these were in homosexual males, a finding consistent with experience in other parts of the country. The incidence of early infectious syphilis continues to rise throughout the world and the utmost vigilance is therefore required if this disease is to remain under control in Great Britain. It must always be remembered that the signs and symptoms of infectious syphilis may be easily suppressed by antibiotics used for other conditions and because of this the disease may be found in many unusual forms and the correct diagnosis easily missed. Once again there were no new cases of congenital syphilis and this is a tribute to the high standard of vigilance observed at the ante-natal clinics.

The total number of new cases of gonorrhoea fell by 199, there being 167 less cases in men and 32 less cases in women. It is possible that the lower rate of entry of immigrants into the area may have played some part in this fall, but improved methods of contact tracing and earlier diagnosis and treatment in the cases of women patients may also have been important. Infection with gonorrhoea continued to be found amongst adolescents and was more common amongst girls of this age group than amongst boys. A small number of cases of ophthalmia neonatorum due to gonococcal infection was found and this is a reminder that the condition must be carefully excluded in babies with signs of infection of the eyes because it can rapidly produce serious and often permanent damage to vision.

Cases of non-gonococcal urethritis in men increased very slightly. This disease, the aetiology of which is unknown, causes not only severe arthritis and other manifestations in some cases, but produces considerable anxiety and much human unhappiness. The condition is difficult to recognise in women, but there is no doubt that many women are infectious without having symptoms which cause them to seek medical advice. It is unlikely that satisfactory control of the condition will occur until the cause of the disease is established.

Patients suffering from other conditions, sometimes sexually transmitted, sometimes a variety of other genital or general diseases, form a considerable part of the work of the clinic. All of them require detailed examination, various tests and a sympathetic understanding of their problems.

It is important that patients who have run a risk of infection, the sexually promiscuous and the worried should be able to seek advice from doctors specially trained in these matters, in pleasant surroundings and under circumstances where personal embarrassment is reduced to a minimum. The fact that in Leeds alone 1,708 patients, 979 men and 729 women, took advantage of this service is a measure of the confidence which the public places in the department.

Although the upward trend in incidence of the principal venereal diseases appears to have lost some of its momentum in the Leeds area the general situation throughout the country has not followed this pattern. The increase continues on a world wide basis and in most countries there is evidence that adolescents, immigrants, prostitutes and homosexuals are the groups which make the largest contribution to the problem. The basic cause of the increase is promiscuity which is a social and moral problem rather than a medical one. The important measures required to control the sexually transmitted diseases include adequate facilities for high standards of diagnosis and treatment, diligent contact tracing and case finding, information to the public about the addresses of the clinics and the times at which they are open for investigation and the education of the general public and particularly young people about the facts concerning the venereal diseases. Much more could be done, especially from an educational point of view, and it is only by increasing general understanding and knowledge of this important subject that these diseases will be successfully controlled.



NEW PATIENTS REGISTERED AT THE VENEREAL DISEASES CLINIC AT  
THE GENERAL INFIRMARY AT LEEDS

	Year 1963		Year 1962		Increase or Decrease	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Syphilis .. .. .	51	26	56	40	—5	—14
Yaws .. .. .	5	2	6	3	—1	—1
Gonorrhœa .. .. .	599	202	766	234	—167	—32
Non-gonococcal urethritis .. .. .	385	..	376	..	+9	..
Other conditions .. .. .	979	729	926	620	+53	+109
Total .. .. .	2,019	959	2,130	897	—111	+62
Total attendances .. .. .	12,097		12,354		—257	
Total No. of In-patient days .. .. .	3,697		3,708		—11	

Details of new patients resident in Leeds registered during 1963 are given in the following table:—

LEEDS PATIENTS

	Year 1963		Year 1962		Increase or Decrease	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Syphilis, acquired						
Early .. .. .	6	1	7	2	—1	—1
Late .. .. .	38	19	38	29	..	—10
Syphilis, congenital						
Under 1 year old .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	+1
Over 1 year old .. .. .	..	3	..	2	..	—1
Yaws .. .. .	5	2	6	3	—1	—1
Gonorrhœa .. .. .	538	187	697	215	—159	—28
Non-gonococcal urethritis .. .. .	301	..	292	..	+9	..
Other conditions .. .. .	671	622	675	540	—4	+82
Total .. .. .	1,559	834	1,715	791	—156	+43
Total attendances .. .. .	10,374		10,601		—227	

Patients suffering from a condition for which they have already received attention at a V.D. Centre are excluded from these tables.



## MEDICAL SOCIAL WORK (General)

ISOBEL B. PATON  
*Medical Social Worker*

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During the year 115 cases were referred to the Social Workers by medical practitioners, National Assistance Board officials, probation officers, and other social agencies.

**After-Care of Patients discharged from hospital.**—These patients are visited regularly and the Almoners informed as to their progress or otherwise. Their requests for home help, chiropody, spectacles, clothing, bedding, hearing aids, clubs, etc. are attended to. Where possible "Meals on Wheels" are arranged and information given regarding outings, competitions, and wireless for the bedridden.

During the year 742 patients awaiting admission to the Geriatric Unit of St. James's Hospital were visited. Patients and their families are advised by their family doctor that they will be visited by a social worker. As well as a social history being obtained for the Geriatric Consultant, the social workers are able to reassure the patient and his family regarding pension books, personal belongings and other requirements in hospital. Advice is given about National Assistance, the loan of medical requisites, rent books, etc.

From January onwards, requests are made by families for temporary admission of chronic sick patients to hospital to enable these families to arrange a holiday or rest. This is greatly appreciated by the families who have been nursing a chronic sick patient for a long period. Not only does it allow the family to have a holiday, but it affords an opportunity to have the patient's room cleansed and often redecorated.

During the year 553 visits were made to new cases, 1,754 to old cases; 115 visits were received from new cases and 52 from old cases. 451 visits were paid to hospitals, the Magistrates' Court, and other social agencies in the city, and 60 visits were made for the Home Help Assessor.

96 young chronic sick patients were visited for Dr. Droller, Geriatric Consultant, St. James's Hospital.

**Social Care of the Unmarried Mother.**—During 1963, 218 women and girls having an illegitimate child were interviewed. In 165 cases it was the first child, in 28 the second, in 14 the third, in two the fourth, and in one the sixth. Eight married women having an illegitimate child were referred for help.

Of the 218 cases referred, 41 girls were to be married; 58 were returning home from hospital, 30 to lodgings, 5 to relations and 4 to friends. Seven girls were referred to the Roman Catholic Social Worker and 5 to the Church of England Social Worker. Thirteen girls were returning to live with the putative father and three girls hoped to marry later. Nineteen girls booked for a home confinement, 14 applied for admission to Mount Cross Home and 3 applied for Browning House. Six girls went into private nursing homes, two girls had a miscarriage, two girls disappeared. One girl went to St. Margaret's Home.

All the girls attended the Department's Infant Welfare Centre in the district where they resided. Fifteen girls were helped to obtain affiliation orders. Where necessary, legal aid was obtained.

*After-Care.*—The after-care of girls who are admitted to a Mother and Baby Home is mostly done by the Matron and staff of the Home. Where possible, the Senior Social Worker helps with lodgings for girls who cannot return to their own homes.

**General.**—During the year the Senior Social Worker has attended the monthly meetings of St. Margaret's Committee and Mount Cross Mother and Baby Home. She has attended the quarterly meetings of the Leeds Council of Social Service Old People's Welfare Committee and some meetings of the voluntary workers. When possible she has attended the Epilepsy Association meetings. Both social workers attended meetings of the Social Workers' Club.

The "Yorkshire Evening News" donated 92 Christmas food parcels which were taken to housebound old people. These parcels are greatly appreciated by the recipients, most of whom are ex-patients from the Geriatric Unit of St. James's Hospital.

Toys for one family were obtained from the "Yorkshire Evening Post".

The Social Workers would like to thank the Women's Voluntary Service for clothing, the Matron of Browning House for three perambulators, and the many friends who have donated clothing, bedding, furniture and books. These gifts are all greatly appreciated by the recipients.

## CONVALESCENT TREATMENT

During 1963, 1,642 applications for convalescent treatment were received and 9 were brought forward from 1962 making a total of 1,651 as compared with 1,623 for the previous year. Of this number 1,248 were sent to convalescent homes, 376 applications were withdrawn or refused and 27 were held over until 1964.

The following table gives details of the number of adults and children sent for convalescence and the number of weeks per patient.

	Adults	Children
Number sent for convalescence .. ..	769	479
Weeks away .. .. .	1,538	990
Extensions (weeks) .. .. .	2	..
Total number of weeks away .. .. .	1,540	990
Average number of weeks per stay .. ..	2	2

The value of a period of rest convalescence away from home following an operation or nervous strain is seen to be very beneficial in most cases. Several patients suffering from nervous and depressive illnesses have been referred this year by the Mental Health Service, and almost every case has shown a marked improvement.

The Convalescent Homes now used by the Local Authority are very well organised and the health and comfort of the patients is a primary consideration. A charge of £2 2s. is still being made to each adult person receiving two weeks' convalescent treatment.

The W.V.S. have once again given valuable help throughout the year with the escorting of children to convalescent homes and have also provided clothing for several children and adults, prior to them going away.

During the year 145 women, 122 babies and 1 child aged 5 years were sent to the Local Authority's own Convalescent Home at Southport. The Ambulance Service has continued to provide transport for children and mothers with babies. 554 patients attended the Central Clinic for medical inspections prior to admission to convalescent homes.

The allocation of patients to the various homes is shown as follows:—

Home	Adults	Babies	Child- ren	Total
Southport (Mother and Baby Home) ..	145	122	1	268
Blackpool (Horncliffe) .. ..	261	..	22	283
Blackpool (Delton) .. ..	76	..	11	87
Bridlington (Yorkshire Foresters) ..	118	..	..	118
St. Annes (Ormerod) .. ..	..	..	102	102
St. Annes (Blackburn) .. ..	88	..	..	88
St. Annes (Seabright) .. ..	74	..	1	75
Morecambe (Craig) .. ..	..	..	126	126
St. Annes (Rochdale Home) .. ..	..	..	86	86
Southport (Jewish Home) .. ..	..	..	..	..
Harrogate (Metcalfe Smith) .. ..	3	..	..	3
Filey (W.V.S.) .. ..	4	8	..	12
Totals .. ..	769	130	349	1,248

The following table gives monthly statistics of cases sent for convalescence:—

	Adults	Mothers and Babies		Children	Total
		(M)	(B)		
January ..	8	..	..	5	13
February ..	5	..	..	1	6
March ..	26	..	..	16	42
April ..	68	9	9	32	118
May ..	98	18	20	42	178
June ..	82	15	16	28	141
July ..	82	18	20	46	166
August ..	106	18	20	44	188
September ..	84	18	19	45	166
October ..	67	18	22	56	163
November ..	24	3	4	12	43
December ..	2	..	..	22	24
Total ..	652	117	130	349	1,248

## CHIROPODY

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During the year 813 applications for treatment were received. 23 of the applications were cancelled before treatment was arranged and 682 patients were awaiting an appointment at 31st December, 1963.

During the year, three part-time chiropodists left our employment and two part-time chiropodists commenced employment. The total number of chiropodists employed at 31st December, 1963 was 3 full-time and 4 part-time providing 31 clinic sessions and 11 home treatment sessions per week. 2,597 patients received treatment; a total of 2,251 sessions was worked, providing 14,183 treatments over the year. 2,695 of these treatments were in the patients' own homes and 1,994 treatments were given to patients transported to the clinics.

Fortnightly sessions at the Deaf and Dumb Institute resulted in 235 treatments being given during the year.

Voluntary workers from the Leeds Council of Social Service carried out reception duties at several clinics and their help was much appreciated.

The service is still restricted to the three priority groups viz: old people, the physically handicapped and expectant mothers on recommendation from the general practitioner.

There was great difficulty in replacing chiropodists during the year and consequently not many new patients were treated and the waiting list increased considerably. It is expected that the introduction of State registration of chiropodists in 1964 will result in more staff being available to expand the service.

In the following table, details are given of the applications received during 1963 and how they were dealt with:—

No. of patients receiving treatment at 31.12.62..	2,628
No. awaiting appointment at 31.12.62 .. ..	211

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2,839

*Continued on next page*

**Applications received during year**

Pensioners referred by general practitioners ..	779
Physically handicapped under pensionable age referred by general practitioners .. ..	25
Expectant mothers referred by Maternity and Child Welfare doctors .. ..	4
Expectant mothers referred by general practitioners .. ..	5
	<hr/>
	813
	<hr/>
Total .. ..	3,652
	<hr/> <hr/>

**Disposal**

Attending clinics by own means of transport ..	1,901
Attending clinic by transport provided .. ..	348
Receiving domiciliary treatment .. ..	348
Awaiting appointment .. ..	682
Died or withdrawn .. ..	373
	<hr/>
	3,652
	<hr/> <hr/>

Chiropody treatment is provided at the following centres:—

The Central Clinic Annexe, Park Square, Leeds, 1.

Holbeck Maternity and Child Welfare Clinic, Nineveh Road, Leeds, 11.

Welfare Services Centre, 79, Roundhay Road, Leeds, 7.

Leafield Maternity and Child Welfare Clinic, King Lane, Leeds, 17.

Middleton Maternity and Child Welfare Clinic, Middleton Park Avenue, Leeds, 10.

Balks House Maternity and Child Welfare Clinic, Walkers Lane, Leeds, 12.

Bramley Maternity and Child Welfare Clinic, Town Street, Leeds, 13.

Armley Maternity and Child Welfare Clinic, Theaker Lane, Leeds, 12.

East Leeds Maternity and Child Welfare Clinic, Harehills Lane, Leeds, 9.



## SECTION 29

## HOME HELP SERVICE

Mrs. DOROTHY W. ALFORD, M.R.S.H., M.I.H.H.O.,  
*Organiser*

At 31st December, 1963, the Home Helps numbered:—

Whole-time	..	..	..	62
Part-time	..	..	..	293
				<hr/> 355 <hr/>

During the year over 3,500 applications for help were received. 920 cases were withdrawn; reasons for withdrawal were:—(i) death of the patient, (ii) removal of the patient to hospital, (iii) private arrangements having been made in the meantime for the care of the patient, (iv) cost of the proposed service and (v) emergency over before help could be provided.

The cases which received help are shown in the following table:—

	Over 65 years	Under 65 years at first visit				Total
		Chronic sick and Tubercul- osis	Mentally Dis- turbed	Mater- nity	Others	
Brought forward from 1962 ..	1,222	78	1	14	16	1,331
New Cases ..	949	142	3	411	177	1,682
	2,171	220	4	425	193	3,013

1,300 cases received help every week and these were brought to the notice of the Home Help Service by the following:—

Welfare Services Department	..	..	11%
Blind Welfare Department	..	..	2%
Hospitals	..	..	11%
General medical practitioners	..	..	14%
District nurses, midwives etc.	..	..	4%
Chest Clinic	..	..	$\frac{1}{4}$ %
Miscellaneous (relatives etc.)	..	..	57 $\frac{3}{4}$ %

N.B.—Each case is only counted once, although help may have been provided intermittently from January to December,

## HOURS HELP GIVEN TO CASES DURING 1963

Month			
January	..	..	29,080 $\frac{1}{2}$
February	..	..	29,326 $\frac{3}{4}$
March	..	..	36,276
April ..	..	..	27,314 $\frac{1}{4}$
May ..	..	..	39,503 $\frac{3}{4}$
June ..	..	..	29,473 $\frac{1}{4}$
July ..	..	..	30,979 $\frac{3}{4}$
August	..	..	30,048 $\frac{1}{4}$
September	..	..	29,246 $\frac{1}{2}$
October	..	..	31,733 $\frac{3}{4}$
November	..	..	40,185
December	..	..	29,380 $\frac{3}{4}$
<hr/>			
Total	..	..	382,548 $\frac{1}{2}$
<hr/>			

The total number of cases receiving help does not present a fair picture of the work done by the staff and home helps. It must be realised that each case is only counted once during the whole year and a patient may receive daily help of 2-8 hours during the whole of that period. He may be admitted into hospital and discharged from hospital many times but is still only counted as the one case. A better way to assess the work being done is to count the hours worked. Between seven and ten thousand hours are worked by the home helps weekly.

Every case helped, or brought to the notice of the Section, occasioned an initial visit and subsequent checking and re-assessment visits make the number of visits undertaken between five and six thousand per year.

The number of aged people receiving help increases steadily and in 1963;

458 patients were over 80 years.

13 patients were over 90 years.

1 patient was over 100 years,

Mentally disturbed patients under the age of 65 years are few, but there are many over 65 years requiring help. These cases require much patience on the part of the home help who finds it difficult to understand how women can live in apparent contentment or indifference to squalid, depressing and dirty conditions. A good, efficient home help can be of invaluable service in such a home. Mentally sick and problem families requiring care are on the increase.

Fewer maternity cases were helped during 1963 and few tuberculosis cases.

The employing of suitable women to be home helps is not easy. It seems that the great trend of housewives taking up full or part-time employment may have come to an end. Competition is great and the higher wages offered by competitors discourage the workers to take up domestic work. In the early days of the service it was thought that helpers working full-time was the answer to all problems and campaigns of recruitment were designed to attract women to take up full-time work. Since then the number of full-time home helps has decreased. Great strain is experienced by a full-time worker required to work in a number of different households in the same day and week, and part-time workers do not have the same sickness rate and stay in employment longer.

The older people cause more queries and difficulties than any other age group. It is hard for them to appreciate the inability to always send help on the day or hour demanded. It becomes increasingly difficult to satisfy all, and family help declines when a home help is in attendance.

## SECTION 51

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### MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES

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J. M. McALPIN, M.B., Ch.B.,  
*Medical Officer of the Mental Health Services*

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#### INTRODUCTION

The service is administered by the Mental Health Sub-Committee consisting of 5 elected representatives and 3 co-opted members. Meetings are held monthly.

Functionally the Mental Health Services of the Local Authority fall into two fairly distinct parts—that concerned with mental subnormality and that concerned with mental illness. Although some of our Mental Welfare Officers work in both of these fields there is still a tendency for these officers to find their main interest in one of the fields.

The major events of the year were the opening of the new Psychiatric Out-Patient Department at St. James's Hospital, containing a wing for the Local Authority services, the opening of the extension for spastic children at the Stanningley Centre and of a hostel for mentally ill women. These are referred to later in the report.

It is with great regret that we record the retirement on 20th September, after over 40 years with the Department, of Mr. Roland Perry, Mental Health Officer. Mr. Perry, who was formerly Deputy Executive Officer, became Mental Health Officer on the retirement of Mr. Squire Hoyle. He had a wealth of experience in all branches of Mental Health work and an expert knowledge of the problems of mental subnormality. He had been concerned with the Service since its early days and his sound judgement and practical common sense have left their mark at every stage of development.

## MENTAL SUBNORMALITY

One Mental Welfare Officer is employed full time on mental subnormality and four others devote part of their time to this work.

**Ascertainment, Guardianship and Supervision.**—The number of subnormal and severely subnormal patients reported during the year and the numbers on the registers are shown in tables IV and V of the Appendix, which also contain particulars of guardianship and supervision.

It is evident from these figures that we seldom need to have recourse to guardianship.

Cases under informal supervision include a number of men living at private addresses in the city. They are all in employment but need help from the Mental Welfare Officer in dealing with their personal affairs, particularly their financial affairs. The Mental Welfare Officer visits them weekly to help them with these matters and in particular to make sure that their board and other essential expenses are met and to make sure that money, in excess of normal budget and pocket money, is banked.

**Training Centres.**—There are two Junior Training Centres, two Senior Centres for males and females respectively, and two Sheltered Workshops. The numbers attending the Training Centres are set out in Table VI and particulars of each are given later in the report.

**Medical Care of Children in Training Centres.**—Routine medical inspections are carried out every two years, and any child who has a physical defect is reviewed at least once a year. Special attention is paid to children with defects of vision or hearing. In addition to the above, the School Health Service, through its orthopaedic team continues to advise on the management and treatment of children with cerebral palsy and other orthopaedic conditions.

It is with great regret that we record the resignation, for health reasons, of Dr. I. M. Holoran. Dr. Holoran's extensive experience of the spastic child has been invaluable both in the routine care of children attending the spastic unit, and in the planning of the new unit at Stanningley.

Mr. Hunt, Remedial Gymnast at the unit, left to take up a post in Australia. Mr. Hunt's personality was ideally suited to dealing with subnormal children and it is largely due to his efforts that many children who were formerly chair bound are now able to walk. We are fortunate in being able to find a suitable successor in Miss Rodgers who takes up duty on 1st January.

**Hostels.**—The Local Authority provides a hostel for women and a short stay home for children. In addition there are two hostels for men privately run in the city. There are close and cordial links between these private hostels and the Mental Welfare Officers who visit them regularly.

**Patients in Hospital.**—Although the position has improved a little there is still a shortage of beds for mental subnormality. As a result of this shortage, severely subnormal children for whom hostel accommodation is not really suitable must on occasion be admitted to the short stay home to tide over domestic crises.

**Holidays.**—As in former years a week's holiday was arranged for parties of seven or more patients, most of whom were able to pay for their own holidays from their savings. A day excursion was provided for all patients attending training centres.

**Film.**—The Committee's film, "Towards a Happier Life" continues to be in regular demand and 56 bookings were made.

## TRAINING CENTRES AND SHELTERED WORKSHOPS FOR THE MENTALLY SUBNORMAL

**East Leeds Junior Training Centre** (*Mrs. G. Jones*).—The number on the roll at the end of the year was 114 including one boy and two girls over 16 years of age. During the year 15 children left, one of them to an E.S.N. school and 13 were admitted.

In June the head of the school department at Meanwood Park Hospital invited 22 children and 3 members of staff to spend a day at the school. The Parents' Association provided a coach ride to Ilkley one afternoon and 3 coach trips were made to Barmston where the owner of the beach camp kindly gave each child a stick of Bridlington "rock". The Reverend C. Adams, Vicar of Seacroft, conducted the Harvest Festival and in November parents and friends saw a display of country dancing and "movement to music" given by



the children. Several children took part in the Christmas concert and all enjoyed the Christmas party where gifts were generously provided by car drivers and the Yorkshire Evening Post.

We are grateful to the Parents' Association for generous help on many occasions during the year and their gift of two record players is particularly appreciated. Thanks are also due to a friend of the Parents' Association who provided swings and playground equipment purchased from the proceeds of a coffee evening.

**Stanningley Junior Training Centre** (*Miss I. Bye*).—At the end of the year there were 115 children on the roll. During the year 8 children left; this includes 2 transfers to the East Leeds Junior Training Centre, 2 to an E.S.N. school and 1 to a Rudolf Steiner School. In addition 2 boys were temporarily admitted to Meanwood Park Hospital. There were 9 admissions during the year.

In September Mr. Enoch Powell, the then Minister of Health, opened a training unit for spastic children which has been built as an extension to the Junior Training Centre. The Unit was provided jointly by the Health Committee of the City of Leeds and the Leeds and District Spastics Society who contributed £15,000 towards the capital cost. The staffing, running and maintenance of the Unit are the responsibility of the Mental Health Sub-Committee. The Unit has 40 places for boys and girls and this is fully adequate to provide for all Leeds children who suffer from spasticity and mental subnormality and who need places in a training centre.

The new building is an extension to the existing Junior Training Centre and is connected to the existing building by a glazed corridor giving access to the existing dining room which will be used by the children from the two buildings. The existing kitchen has been enlarged to provide the additional meals.

The accommodation in the new extension comprises an entrance hall and a cloak room area leading to a large "activities" room where children can enjoy physical activities and use mobile equipment.

Leading from the "activities" room are two normal sized classrooms, each to accommodate ten children, and one large classroom for children using special equipment. Lavatory accommodation for the children is approached direct from the classrooms and a bathroom has also been provided leading from one classroom. A sick room has also been provided adjacent to the large classroom.



EAST LEEDS HOSTEL FOR WOMEN

Opened May 1963



EXTENSION TO STANNINGLEY JUNIOR TRAINING CENTRE FOR SPASTIC CHILDREN  
Opened September 1963

Also approached from the entrance hall are the staff room and staff toilets; and a large physiotherapy room designed to receive special equipment. Planned at the quietest corner of the building is a speech therapy room. Corridor and doorways are wide to allow easy passage of wheel chairs.

This year we took the children on our annual trip to Filey and although the weather was bad the children enjoyed the trip. We had two Open Days both of which were well attended and which gave parents an opportunity of seeing the work of the Centre.

We are grateful to the Parents' Association for much help, partly financed by two major efforts, the Mecca Dance and the Annual Bazaar, and to the Leeds Girls High School who adopted us as their charity for the year giving us toys and a wonderful piece of climbing apparatus, a ladder bridge. We also wish to thank the Yorkshire Evening Post (gift of toys); the Calverley Ladies' Circle (relaxation chair); the Pudsey Ladies' Circle (entertainer for Christmas Party).

Each week one or two girls from the mothercraft classes at the Houghside Secondary Modern School were invited to visit the Centre. The girls were very helpful with the children and we hope they will come again next year.

The Parents' Association generously invited Miss Bye to attend a Conference in Brussels on the care of subnormal children.

**North Leeds Senior Training Centre and Sheltered Workshop** (*Mr. H. Wardman*).—The Centre started the year with 125 Leeds cases and 12 West Riding; 28 new Leeds cases were admitted and 4 re-admitted. During the year the 12 West Riding cases were transferred to a new Centre at Morley and 25 Leeds cases left; 15 of these went to work in the open labour market, 5 remained at home, one left Leeds, two were transferred to hospital and two died. The number on roll at the end of the year was 134.

Unfortunately a trade recession led to shorter working hours in the sheltered workshop. However, income was well over £2,250 and component parts handled totalled 136,200.

Concrete work production was well maintained. 1,450 sets of vault covers were completed together with squares and edging stones to a total value of £587.



All types of handcrafts are still being done in the training centre and sales are maintained. We increased our work for the Funeral Directors' Supplies, moulding many more figures and wreath holders.

In the woodwork shop, nursery centre toys are repaired and renovated, and cold frames, greenhouses and hutments produced.

The transitional class is working very well and youths transferred from this class into the adult centre are well advanced in the type of work done in the adult centre.

Our Christmas entertainment, "Snow White and the Seven Dwarfs", was very well received.

Our thanks are extended to the Parents' Association for their help during the year.

**Armley Grange Senior Training Centre** (*Mrs. K. Taylor*).—There were 48 patients on the register at the beginning of the year and 57 at the end of December. During the year nine new girls were admitted, one was transferred to the Pioneer Laundry and three to Meanwood Park Hospital. The average attendance for the year was 93 per cent. All staff do daily escort duties in the cars and mini-buses.

The production of handwork has increased; more girls are able to do skilled work at a high standard of workmanship and we sold approximately £300 worth of goods.

All patients take turns with the domestic duties and receive a small weekly remuneration.

We had an enjoyable and sunny day at Bridlington in June and a pleasant tour of the Dales in September. There were four 21st Birthday Parties during the year, and our Christmas Dinner Party concluded a very happy and successful year.

**Pioneer Laundry** (*Mrs. Wager*).—The laundry started the year with 31 women and one man. All were fully employed and paid according to their ability, thus contributing to their own support. They received a free mid-day meal and travelling expenses.

Two girls left, one to marry and one to employment in a commercial laundry.

The laundry has been further modernised by the replacement of a calender and a new ceiling. This was carried out during the summer holidays, and kept production down for only one week.

Approximately 10,000 articles are laundered each week, and a good standard of work is maintained. Attendance and timekeeping have been good.

An enjoyable day was spent at Bridlington in September by the girls and staff. Once again two of the girls were taken for a week's holiday to Bridlington, and in January we visited the pantomime.

### HOSTELS FOR THE MENTALLY SUBNORMAL

**Armley Grange Hostel** (*Mrs. Petty*).—There are 19 women in residence. Of these 8 go out to work and are self supporting, five assist with the domestic work in the hostel.

During the summer 13 patients went to Bridlington for a week's holiday and paid all their own expenses.

All the residents appreciate the comfort of their new home.

**Nowell House Short Stay Home** (*Miss Webster*).—During the year 131 children were admitted to Nowell House, including one child from the Bradford Authority. The health of the children has been good.

The Parents' Association gave the Home a television and a tea trolley.

### MENTAL ILLNESS

(*Mr. V. J. G. Bosworth; Mr. T. S. Hawksworth*)

In September, Mr. Enoch Powell, at that time Minister of Health, opened the new acute Psychiatric Unit at St. James's Hospital. The development of the Unit has favoured the integration of the hospital service and the local authority care and after-care service in the field of mental illness. In the period 1962-63 Mental Welfare Workers were attached to each of the 3 consultant psychiatrists, an arrangement which has worked well and must now be extended to the Professorial Unit. We wish to develop a similar arrangement at High Royds Hospital, which takes most of the Leeds long-term patients, but the distance of the hospital from the city makes this difficult. A further important step in this process of integration was taken with the completion of the out-patient wing at the unit. This provides a cheerful modern suite of rooms for the local authority team alongside the consultant psychiatrists' rooms



and with easy access to the psychiatric wards through a gaily furnished waiting hall. This new arrangement enables the local authority team to work under the continuous supervision and advice of the consultant psychiatrists and to keep in touch with their patients before admission, in the wards and after discharge without interruption. (The Unit does not treat the mentally sub-normal and the Mental Welfare Officers who deal with these patients are accommodated at East Parade.)

The staff at the Unit comprises the Senior Psychiatric Social Worker and 8 Mental Welfare Officers, several of whom devote some of their time to mental subnormality.

Some extra work in connection with in-patients has fallen upon our staff because the hospital have been unable to fill a vacant Psychiatric Social Worker post.

During the year two Mental Welfare Officers resigned and two new appointments were made.

**Admissions to Hospital.**—There has been little change in the number of cases referred to the Section, 1,627 (\*1,485) and the pattern of admissions has followed very much on the lines of last year.

During 1963 the Mental Welfare Officers have been concerned in the admission of 896 patients, 560 (535) on an informal basis; 336 (331) were admitted under Observation Orders, Sections 29 and 25; Treatment Orders again declined by 20 to a total of 62.

The largest number of admissions was to High Royds Hospital, Menston, closely followed by St. James's Hospital.

Some time ago St. James's Hospital agreed to try to reserve beds at night and weekends for acute admissions, but unfortunately beds are not often available and the bulk of acute admissions at these times go to High Royds and Stanley Royd Hospitals.

With the increasing age of the population, the need for geriatric beds grows. During the year 179 patients aged 65 and over were admitted (82 to High Royds Hospital, 63 to St. James's Hospital, 24 to Stanley Royd Hospital and 10 to other hospitals). This is an increase of 35 on the previous year.

Requests from the mental hospitals for enquiries to be made *re* patients absent without leave continue at about the same rate as in 1962, and calls are often received to escort patients back to hospital at all hours.

The total number of interviews at home, at East Parade and at the Local Authority Wing of the hospital are slightly up on last year at 5,567 (5,440). Interviews in wards or in the Occupational Therapy Department of St. James's have doubled—841 (425). This reflects the close proximity of the staff to the hospital. Interviews at the Local Authority Wing of the hospital are still recorded separately from those at the East Parade office, but it is doubtful whether it is worthwhile doing so. As Table II shows, cases seen only in the wards at St. James's Hospital and not subsequently referred for after-care fell to 117 (233). The number of after-care cases rose steeply to 939 (627), but the total number of interviews changed little—1,056 (860). It follows that the number of interviews per case declined though in this respect the figures compare favourably with 1961 (interviews 4,816; cases 1,089).

Reports are presented to psychiatrists in the main to describe a patient's progress, the events leading to re-admission, the social background and personality of a patient prior to illness, his housing conditions, or family attitudes. It is customary to send to the psychiatrist in charge of a case, a copy of any write-up on an after-care interview the mental health worker performs. These copies are not enumerated separately. Table II shows an increase in reports prepared to elucidate specific circumstances—not social histories. 239 (153) new cases were referred, of these 43 were referred through the Out Patient Clinic by the consultants visiting from High Royds, Stanley Royd and Scalebor Park, the majority from High Royds. Secondly, 145 (77) cases previously known to the Section were re-referred from High Royds Hospital. In addition to the 165 cases re-referred from mental hospitals, 23 were re-referred through Out Patient Clinic at St. James's. The Psychiatric Social Worker has met his counterpart fortnightly at High Royds Hospital to discuss referral of cases. This has been thought justified since High Royds Hospital refers six cases to every one from the other two hospitals. The increase in referrals from miscellaneous sources, 85 (34) apparently indicates a greater readiness of voluntary and statutory bodies to seek advice and help from the section. Lastly, the grand total of referrals for 1963 is up a third on last year.

There were 318 cases being handled at the beginning of the year; 738 cases were referred during the year and contact was still being maintained with 290 cases at the year end. Therefore, 755 cases were closed after varying periods. The proportion of women to men referred keeps fairly constant at 5:3. Yet the proportion of women to men in the year end case load is 7:3, which would seem to indicate that more women than men need long-term support.

Leeds Mental Welfare Officers, with colleagues from the West Riding and Bradford have continued to attend monthly case conferences at the three mental hospitals. Two Senior Registrars in Psychiatry have spent some time each week in the section and have accompanied Mental Welfare Officers on visits to patients in their homes. Weekly visits are paid to Rutland Lodge and East Leeds Hostels, to advise on the medical and social needs of the residents.

The Therapeutic Social Club now meets only on Mondays, when 15-30 members attend. Owing to decreasing attendances on Thursdays it was decided to dispense with this evening. An active social club organised by hospital staff at the Psychiatric Unit may have influenced attendance on Thursday nights.

The Section represents the service on the Committee for Children Neglected or Maltreated in Their Own Homes and on the Policy Committee of the Leeds Council of Social Service.

\*Figures in parenthesis relate to 1962.

**Rutland Lodge Hostel** (*Warden—Mr. Round*).—There were 34 male residents at the end of the year, 16 of whom were in regular employment in industry and appear to be working well.

#### ADMISSIONS

From mental hospital .. ..	16
From lodging or own home.. ..	10
	—
Total .. ..	26
	==

#### DISCHARGES

To own home or self-found lodging..	11
To aged persons' home .. ..	1
Returned to mental hospital .. ..	12
To mental subnormality hospital ..	1
	—
Total .. ..	25
	==

The Hostel has been open for over three years, and a survey of recorded statistics appears to reveal two main points.

- (1) Length of stay in hospital does not bear any relation to time and possibility of rehabilitation.
- (2) The type (quality) of admission from mental hospitals during the past 12 months has not been up to the standard of previous intakes, this in turn has tended to "clog the works" thereby reducing turnover.

**East Leeds Hostel** (*Warden—Miss Taylor*).—On 31st May Mrs. D. W. Healey opened this new hostel for mentally ill women. The hostel is purpose-built and was designed by the City Architect, Mr. Sheridan-Shedden. It is on a site adjoining the East Leeds Junior Training Centre, but separate from it. There are places for 41 patients. The lay-out is roughly U-shaped, with a court yard garden facing south between the legs of the "U". On the ground floor are a dining room, two lounges, kitchen and offices, handicraft room and a patients' utility room, together with 3 four bedded dormitories. The first floor contains a warden's flat, 2 staff bedrooms, 2 six bedded and 3 four bedded dormitories. On this floor there are 5 single bedrooms with access to a balcony overlooking the courtyard-garden. In the dormitories each bed space is provided with screens to give privacy. Furniture and decorations are bright and modern, and the hostel has a cheerful atmosphere.

During the period ended 31st December, 45 residents were admitted, including two from Hull for one night only. Discharges during the period were—12 to home, 2 to self-found lodgings, 4 returned to hospital, 3 absconded within 48 hours of arrival.

There are 21 women at present in the hostel, seven of whom go out to work, five assist with the domestic work and the remainder do odd jobs in the hostel according to their capability.

All the residents are encouraged to save a sum of money each week, and some of them have built up very good bank accounts.

### TRAINING AND EDUCATION

Two first year Younghusband students completed their practical work placement with the section in July and two second year students from the same Course began their placement in September.

As in previous years places were made available at the training centres for students taking the National Association for Mental Health Course for Teachers of the Mentally Handicapped. Lectures and demonstrations were arranged for the Health Visitors' Course at Leeds University and the Home Nursing students.

One Mental Welfare Officer is on the second year of the Young-husband Course in Social Studies, and two trainee Mental Welfare Officers have commenced the first year of this Course.

A talk was given to students at an introductory course in Social Studies, and a course of lectures was given at a course run by the North Regional Association for the Blind. A Careers Convention was attended.

### **CO-OPERATION WITH OTHER DEPARTMENTS AND VOLUNTARY AGENCIES**

Our thanks are due to Welfare Services and the Care of Children Department for their continued help and co-operation, to the Housing Department for assistance with numerous problems of accommodation, to the Regional Hospital Board and its Consultants for their continued assistance.

Although it was not often necessary to ask for Police assistance, this has always been forthcoming when requested.

The service's work was explained to Probation Students, Family Service Unit Students, Hospital Administrators and Secretaries who have visited the Department. Two groups of student nurses from St. James's Hospital spent three days with the Department on separate occasions.

Our thanks are due also to the Voluntary Agencies previously mentioned, to the Leeds and District Aid in Sickness Fund for financial assistance to many of our patients, to the National Society for the Mentally Handicapped Children and to the Stanningley Parents' Association for sending Dr. McAlpin and Miss Bye to the Brussels Conference.



## APPENDIX

TABLE I

CASES DEALT WITH BY MENTAL WELFARE OFFICERS

	Males	Females	Total
1. Calls received .. .. .	689	938	1,627
2. Visits paid .. .. .	810	1,355	2,165
3. Informal admissions :—			
St. James's Hospital .. ..	77	120	197
High Royds Hospital .. ..	97	119	216
Stanley Royd .. .. .	65	40	105
Scalebor Park .. .. .	12	19	31
Other Hospitals .. .. .	6	5	11
Total informal admissions dealt with by Mental Welfare Officers.. ..	257	303	560
4. Patients admitted under Compulsory Orders, Sections 25 and 29 :—			
St. James's Hospital .. ..	47	90	137
High Royds Hospital .. ..	46	83	129
Stanley Royd Hospital .. ..	21	24	45
Scalebor Park Hospital .. ..	7	5	12
Other Hospitals .. .. .	8	5	13
Total .. .. .	129	207	336
5. Patients admitted under Treatment Orders, Section 26 :—			
High Royds Hospital .. ..	9	21	30
Stanley Royd Hospital .. ..	9	5	14
Scalebor Park Hospital .. ..	..	4	4
Other Hospitals .. .. .	14	..	14
Total .. .. .	32	30	62



TABLE II  
MENTAL ILLNESS: CARE AND AFTER-CARE

	Males	Females	Total
1. Hospital cases (St. James's) .. ..	45	72	117
2. After-care cases (Local Authority) ..	335	604	939
3. Total cases dealt with .. .. .	380	676	1,056
4. New cases referred .. .. .	164	255	419
5. Hospital Interviews .. .. .	168	673	841
After-care visits .. .. .	1,115	3,011	4,126
After-care Office Interviews .. ..	209	391	600
Total visits and interviews .. ..	1,492	4,075	5,567
6. Social Reports .. .. .	51	61	112
Other Reports .. .. .	63	87	150
Total .. .. .	114	148	262

TABLE III

	NEW REFERRALS			RE-REFERRALS			TOTAL REFERRALS
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	
St. James's .. ..	81	158	239	37	57	94	333
High Royds .. ..	42	53	95	52	93	145	240
Stanley Royd .. ..	6	4	10	9	4	13	23
Scalebor Park .. ..	5	5	10	1	6	7	17
G.P.'s .. ..	2	8	10	4	3	7	17
Other Corporation Departments .. ..	5	7	12	3	8	11	23
Miscellaneous .. ..	23	20	43	11	31	42	85
TOTALS .. ..	164	255	419	117	202	319	738

TABLE IV

SUBNORMALITY: PATIENTS ASCERTAINED DURING 1963

	Males	Females	Total
1. (a) Cases reported by Local Education Authority :—			
(i) Ineducable children ..	16	9	25
(ii) At 15 years—on leaving school .. .. .	18	7	25
(b) Other cases reported during 1963..	27	15	42
Total number of cases reported during the year .. .. .	61	31	92
2. Disposal of cases reported during the year :—			
(i) Placed under informal supervision	60	28	88
(ii) Placed under guardianship ..	..	..	..
(iii) Admitted to hospital .. ..	1	1	2
(iv) Died or removed .. .. .	..	2	2
Totals .. .. .	61	31	92

TABLE V

SUBNORMALITY: PATIENTS ON THE REGISTERS AT 31st DECEMBER, 1963

	Males	Females	Total
(a) Under Informal Supervision ..	489	300	789
(b) Under Guardianship .. ..	3	1	4
(c) In Hospitals .. .. .	364	486	850
(d) In Hostels .. .. .	6	22	28
Totals .. .. .	862	809	1,671

TABLE VI

SUBNORMALITY: TRAINING CENTRES AND SHELTERED WORKSHOPS

Centre	No. of Places	Male		Female		Total on Register
		Under 16	Over 16	Under 16	Over 16	
Training Centres						
Stanningley ..	150	67	3	42	3	115
East Leeds ..	118	74	1	37	2	114
Armley Grange	60	..	..	..	57	57
North Leeds ..	150	11	123	..	..	134
		152	127	79	62	420
Sheltered Workshops						
North Leeds	15	..	6	..	..	6
Pioneer Laundry ..	35	..	1	..	28	29
		..	7	..	28	35
Totals ..		152	134	79	90	455

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**Report of the  
Chief Public Health Inspector**

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## HOUSING ACTS, 1936-1961

*Repair, Individual Demolition, Clearance and Overcrowding*

J. GOODFELLOW, F.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.E.

*Chief Public Health Inspector*

AND

A. O. WHEATLEY

*Supervisory Public Health Inspector,  
Housing Section*

**Number of Houses.**—The total number of houses and flats in the city on 31st December, 1963, was 176,891 made up of 47,940 back-to-back houses and 128,951 through houses and flats.

**New Houses.**—The number of permanent new houses and flats completed during the year was 2,717; of these, 1,523 were built by the Corporation and 1,194 were erected by other bodies and persons. The Local Authority converted 22 houses into 53 flats; 50 houses were converted into 125 self-contained flats by private owners.

**Housing Shortage.**—The number of applications for houses on the registers at the Housing Department on 31st December, 1963, was 16,618 of which 14,757 were regarded as inadequately housed.

**Overcrowding.**—There was a slight increase in the degree of overcrowding, the percentage on Corporation Estates having risen from 0.17 to 0.20. There are 48,453 occupied dwellings on the municipal estates in the city and the average percentage of overcrowding during the year was 0.20. 53 families who were living in overcrowded privately owned houses have been rehoused in municipal dwellings. There were no applications for licences to permit temporary overcrowding.

The number of certificates of permitted numbers issued during the year was 79.

**Housing Repairs and Rents Act, 1954, and Housing Act, 1957.**—No houses in Clearance Areas were considered to be of a sufficiently good standard to be retained as providing accommodation of a standard which is adequate for the time being.

## HOUSING ACT, 1957, PART IV.—OVERCROWDING

January 1st to December 31st, 1963

	1963
Number of new cases of overcrowding discovered in houses owned by the Corporation .. .. .	30
Number of cases of overcrowding in houses owned by the Corporation which have been relieved .. .. .	16
Number of overcrowding cases relieved during the year in course of slum clearance operations .. .. .	8
A. No. of applications for Municipal dwellings known to be statutorily overcrowded .. .. .	176
B. No. of Municipal Estate dwellings provided to relieve statutory overcrowding .. .. .	53

**Unfit Houses.**—During the year 15,105 dwelling-houses were surveyed and examined and 7,718 nuisances and housing defects remedied. Houses numbering 3,019 found to be defective in one respect or another were repaired in response to notices served under the Public Health Act.

When private owners failed to remedy urgent housing defects or serious nuisances after the service of statutory notices, the Department carried out the necessary work as a matter of urgency. Such work in default was carried out to 19 houses under the Public Health Act at a cost of £50 15s. 8d., this amount being recovered from the owners.

**Demolition of Individual Unfit Houses.**—The number of Demolition Orders made was 30. In the case of 71 houses, the demolition of which was inexpedient because of structural considerations, Closing Orders were made under Section 17, Proviso to Sub-Section 1 of the Housing Act, 1957, whilst six Closing Orders were also made on parts of buildings.

The number of houses demolished was 16. 107 families consisting of 337 persons affected by either Demolition Orders or Closing Orders were rehoused by the City Council, while 14 families found their own accommodation; a further 8 houses were demolished by other Corporation Departments.

**Clearance Areas.**—After the end of the last war the Leeds Corporation was one of the first authorities to recommence the clearance of slum houses at a rapid pace, and the number of slum



houses cleared between January 1955 and June 1962 was 11,843, the highest figure in the country. The number of 'pink' properties represented in clearance areas exceeded 2,200 in 1963 and will be just over 3,000 in 1964.

Our first post-war Compulsory Purchase Orders consisted almost entirely of the 'pink' houses, with very few added 'grey' properties that were either surrounded by 'pink' properties or nearly so, and these Compulsory Purchase Orders were, of course, made under Part III of the Housing Act. We have now come to the stage of representing the unfit properties in mixed areas and as a result we are finding that the acquisition of some of the additional properties which are needed to ensure a total area of adequate size and suitable shape for redevelopment, cannot be said to be necessary for the redevelopment of the 'pink' properties. In these cases, therefore, we make all the necessary Compulsory Purchase Orders needed to ensure the comprehensive redevelopment of the entire area (at the same time), but some are under Part III, and some under Part V of the Housing Act.

Another interesting point is that increasing numbers of owners of 'pink' properties are making applications for well-maintained payments and what is more surprising, more and more well-maintained payments have been awarded in the last year or so. This has caused a great deal of work and has necessitated the establishment of a routine procedure to ensure that they are equitably and expeditiously handled.

*Claim for Well-Maintained Allowance referred to the Lands Tribunal.*—A contentious case in Leeds concerning a well-maintained payment was the subject of a reference to the Lands Tribunal during 1963 and the ruling which was later communicated to the Corporation was of considerable interest.

In the case of clearance area properties the award of a well-maintained payment is a matter to be determined by the Minister of Housing and Local Government (Housing Act, 1957, Section 60). If such an award is made by the Minister it immediately becomes the responsibility of the Local Authority to settle the difficult question of whether to pay the allowance to owner or tenant or other person, and to determine proper proportions if more than one of them is held to be entitled to participate.

In this case an owner occupier of an unfit property had 'improved' the dwelling, by installing a new fireplace, a new sink, a gas geyser for hot water supply, additional tables, shelves and 'flushing' of doors etc. At a later stage the owner left the property and let it to a tenant. It became part of a Clearance Area. The Minister confirmed that the property was rightly judged unfit and awarded a well-maintained payment which would normally have been made to the owner and would have been calculated as an amount equal to  $4\frac{1}{2}$  times the then rateable value and would have amounted to £31 10s. od.

The owner objected to this method, claiming, under Paragraph 2 (1) of Part I of the Second Schedule to the Housing Act, 1957 which entitles an owner to:—

'the amount by which the aggregate expenditure which is shown to the satisfaction of the Local Authority to have been incurred in maintaining the house during the five years immediately before the date on which the relevant order was made exceeds an amount equal to one and one-quarter times the rateable value of the house' and asked in all for a sum of £220.

No adequate accounts, receipts, or details of the work were forthcoming even after repeated requests for them. Such work as could be seen to have been done was adjudged to be 'improvement' rather than 'maintenance' of the property in reasonable state of repair.

The local authority eventually refused the claim and resolved to pay according to formula which allowed £31 10s. od.

At that stage the claimant referred the case to the Lands Tribunal, and the case was argued at length at a hearing arranged in Leeds.

It was finally ruled that if the Tribunal had had jurisdiction it would have upheld the Corporation attitude in rejecting the claim 'because the alleged expenditure on maintaining the property had not been shown to their satisfaction' and would have dismissed the

claim. Much more important, however, it was declared that the Tribunal was without jurisdiction to deal with such a reference in that the Housing Act, 1957 does provide specifically for reference to the Tribunal of disputes regarding 'compensation', but does not specify that in regard to well-maintained 'payments' disputes may be so referred.

It emerged, therefore, that the law places the onus on the claimant to *satisfy* the local authority regarding such expenditure included in a well-maintained claim and invests the local authority with discretion which it must exercise judiciously. If the local authority fails to exercise its discretion judiciously presumably the High Court may quash its finding but there is no power for the High Court to discharge the responsibility of the local authority by exercising discretion on its own behalf.

During the year 19 areas comprising 2,297 houses were officially represented to the City Council; the occupants totalled 5,732.

11 Public Inquiries were held in respect of 29 areas comprising 1,814 houses.

No. of houses	Clearance Areas	Date of Inquiry
171	Enfield Road (Roundhay Road) Nos. 1 to 5 ..	19.2.63
774	Holdforth Street (Wellington Road) Nos. 1 to 7 ..	9.4.63
264	Grove Road (Hunslet) .. .. .	23.4.63
41	St. George's Terrace (Camp Road) Nos. 1 to 4 ..	21.5.63
60	Bedford Terrace (Sheepscar) Nos. 1 and 2 ..	2.7.63
92	Beza Street (Hunslet) .. .. .	3.9.63
95	Albury Terrace (Hunslet) .. .. .	3.9.63
2	Meanwood Road (Buslingthorpe Lane) ..	3.9.63
14	Somers Street (Westgate) Nos. 1 and 2 ..	3.9.63
294	Sackville Street (Sheepscar) Nos. 1 to 4 ..	8.10.63
7	Amen Corner (Kirkstall) .. .. .	29.10.63

The Ministry of Housing and Local Government has "confirmed" 33 areas comprising 1,941 houses as compared with 41 areas involving 1,196 in the previous year.

The average number of persons per house in all areas represented during the year was 2.50. The number of houses demolished in confirmed Clearance Areas was 1,603.

16,855 enquiries about the position of houses in relation to the City Council's Slum Clearance Programme were answered.

The following table shows the number of houses examined by the Medical Officer of Health as part of the general survey of the city during the year ended 31st December, 1963, and the numbers represented or otherwise dealt with, pursuant to the Public Health Act and Housing Acts.

	1961	1962	1963
Number of new houses erected during the year .. ..	2,974	2,946	2,717
(i) By the Local Authority .. ..	1,545	1,478	1,523
(ii) By other bodies and persons .. ..	1,429	1,468	1,194
1 <i>Inspection of dwelling-houses during the year.</i>			
(1) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects under Public Health or Housing Acts and the number of inspections made .. ..	14,898	19,695	15,105
(2) Number of dwelling-houses (included under Sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidation Regulations, 1925, and the number of inspections made .. ..	5,642	9,351	7,718
(3) Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation .. ..	3,041	219	2,409
(4) Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation .. ..	1,990	3,579	3,019
2 <i>Remedy of Defects during the year without Service of Formal Notices.</i>			
Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action .. ..	1,877	1,885	1,873
3 <i>Action under Statutory Powers during the year.</i>			
A.—Proceedings under Section 9 of the Housing Acts, 1936 and 1957.			
(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs .. ..	..	..	..
(2) Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of Formal Notices :—			
(a) By owners .. ..	..	..	..
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners .. ..	..	..	..
B.—Proceedings under the Public Health Acts.			
(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied .. ..	1,046	1,849	3,019
(2) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices :—			
(a) By owners .. ..	1,481	1,338	956
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners .. ..	18	9	9
C.—Proceedings under Sections 17 and 18 of the Housing Act, 1957.			
(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which			
(a) Demolition Orders were made .. ..	11	33	30
(b) Closing Orders were made :—			
(i) S. 18, H.A., 1957 .. ..	5	..	6
(ii) S. 17(1), H.A., 1957 .. ..	34	135	71
(2) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders .. ..	33	42	16

The table below gives a summary of action under the Demolition, Closing and Clearance Sections of the Housing Act, 1957.

	1961	1962	1963
<b>SECTION 17—HOUSING ACT, 1957:—</b>			
No. of houses represented for demolition ..	7	46	22
No. of Demolition Orders made .. ..	11	33	30
No. of families concerned .. ..	10	28	26
No. of persons concerned .. ..	25	87	72
<b>SECTION 17 (1).—HOUSING ACT, 1957:—</b>			
No. of dwellings represented for closing ..	38	145	79
No. of Closing Orders made .. ..	34	135	71
No. of families concerned .. ..	34	131	73
No. of persons concerned .. ..	105	410	234
<b>SECTION 18—HOUSING ACT, 1957 (Parts of Buildings):—</b>			
No. of dwellings represented for closing ..	5	3	4
No. of Closing Orders made .. ..	5	..	6
No. of families concerned .. ..	5	..	6
No. of persons concerned .. ..	26	..	31
No. of undertakings accepted from owners ..	11	64	168
No. of houses demolished .. ..	2,106	1,938	1,619
No. of houses (Parts of Buildings) closed ..	4	1	4
No. of houses closed .. ..	29	101	105
No. of families re-housed by Corporation at 31.12.63 (S.S. 17, 17(1) and 18, H.A., 1957) ..	52	99	107
No. of families awaiting re-housing at 31.12.63 (S.S. 17, 17(1) and 18, H.A., 1957) ..	21	66	40
No. of families who found own accommodation at 31.12.63 (S.S. 17, 17(1) and 18 H.A., 1957) ..	15	9	14
No. of families re-housed at 31.12.63 (S.42, H.A., 1957) .. ..	1,549	2,012	1,474
No. of families who found own accommodation (S.42, H.A., 1957) .. ..	197	378	489
No. of houses referred for opinion but not represented	183	178	209
No. of dwellings represented (S. 17, 17(1) and 18 H.A., 1957) which stood in Slum Areas ..	35	152	20

**Housing (Financial Provisions) Act, 1958—Section 3 (2) (a).—**  
Certificates of unfitness were furnished in respect of 7 houses owned by the City Council, and 8 were demolished.

**Certificates of Disrepair.**—Details of the numbers of applications for Certificates of Disrepair and applications for cancellations of Certificates of Disrepair which have been dealt with since the Rent



Act, 1957, came into force on 6th July, 1957, until 31st December, 1963, are given in the following table:—

### RENT ACT, 1957. First Schedule

APPLICATIONS FOR CERTIFICATES OF DISREPAIR	
(1) No. of applications for certificates .. .. .	1,356
(2) No. of decisions not to issue certificates .. .. .	31
(3) No. of decisions to issue certificates :—	
(a) in respect of some but not all defects .. .. .	1,042
(b) in respect of all defects .. .. .	252
(4) No. of undertakings given by landlords under Paragraph 5 of the First Schedule .. .. .	1,004
(5) No. of undertakings refused by Local Authority under proviso to Paragraph 5 of the First Schedule .. .. .	4
(6) No. of certificates issued .. .. .	253
APPLICATIONS FOR CANCELLATION OF CERTIFICATES OF DISREPAIR	
(7) Applications by landlords to Local Authority for cancellation of certificates .. .. .	179
(8) Objections by tenants to cancellation of certificates .. .. .	77
(9) Decisions by Local Authority to cancel in spite of tenant's objections .. .. .	36
(10) Certificates cancelled by Local Authority .. .. .	137

**Improvement Grants and Standard Grants.**—The position from the commencement of the scheme for both improvement grants and standard grants is as follows:—

	Total from 16.7.53 to 31.12.62	Total from 16.7.53 to 31.12.63
Preliminary applications for Improvement Grant and/or Standard Grant received .. .. .	6,537	8,471
Number of applications for Improvement Grant and/or Standard Grant withdrawn .. .. .	858	1,034
Number of applications for Standard Grant refused	79	83
Number of houses not suitable for Improvement Grant .. .. .	1,497	1,690
Formal applications for Standard Grant received ..	476	602
Formal applications for Improvement Grant received .. .. .	2,362	3,140
Formal applications for Standard Grant approved by Local Authority .. .. .	429	534
Formal applications for Improvement Grant approved by Local Authority .. .. .	2,108	2,743
Number of houses improved—Standard Grants ..	270	410
Number of houses improved—Improvement Grants	1,747	2,124

A brochure obtainable at the Health Department gives full particulars of Improvement Grants and Standard Grants and of loans obtainable from the City Council for improvement purposes.



**Improvement by Area Procedure.**—Since 1955 Leeds Corporation has continually encouraged the improvement of privately owned houses in certain areas by means of Improvement Grants and, as a result, the improvement of areas of well-built, though sub-standard, houses is now an important public health activity. 29 areas comprising 3,742 houses had been approved up to the end of 1963 and it is intended to report regularly further areas for improvement to the Housing Committee until all suitable sub-standard houses have been improved.

At first nearly all the applications for Improvement Grants were from owner-occupiers but since the improvement of houses by area procedure became established, applications for grants from owners of rented houses have come in faster and now nearly equal those from owner-occupiers. Of 3,277 formal applications from owners of private houses for Improvement Grants approved by the Leeds authority, 1,760 were for owner-occupied houses and 1,517 for rented houses.

The Leeds method of improvement of houses by area procedure aims at the comprehensive improvement of every house in an area and is intended to secure the provision of all twelve requirements of a discretionary improvement grant. This policy has three objects: firstly to secure greater use of improvement grants among properties of a suitable type; secondly, to avoid the difficulties which arise when some houses are allowed to decay close to or adjoining houses which have been improved; and thirdly, to obtain the complete improvement of sizeable groups of adjacent houses which are sufficiently well-built to justify improvement.

Areas of well-built houses, say 50 or 60 years old, of homogeneous type, are surveyed and, if judged suitable for improvement are defined on a map. A public health inspector makes a preliminary survey of all the houses in the area and notes the following particulars:—

Address, ownership, type of house, rent, occupants according to age, sex and relationship;

Number and type of rooms, existing amenities as regards W.C.s, baths, lavatory basins, hot water supply, foodstore, etc.

The map and a report of the survey is submitted to the Housing Committee for approval as an improvement area.





The Town Clerk then writes to the owners of houses in the area needing improvement, drawing attention to loans and grants available and indicating that if the owners do not wish to carry out works themselves with this help, the Council will be glad to negotiate purchase and do the improvement works. Ultimately, if such invitations do not bring the desired improvement, the Council proceeds to acquire the houses by Compulsory Purchase Order made under Sections 96 and 97 of the Housing Act, 1957, and has done so in respect of three areas already; all the Compulsory Purchase Orders have been confirmed.

Every help is given by the staff of public health inspectors to owners in explaining and persuading, and generally facilitating such improvement grant work. If improvement of houses reduces living accommodation and overcrowding would result, the Council is willing to rehouse the occupiers on the understanding that the owner accepts tenants nominated from the Council's waiting list. Temporary rehousing, whilst works were being carried out, would also be arranged. Sometimes a tenant does not wish to accept the improvement but would be willing to be rehoused by the Council. Rehousing would be provided, subject to the Council nominating the new tenant for the improved house.

Compulsory Purchase Orders are not made where:—

- (a) Owner-occupied houses are in a satisfactory state of repair,
- (b) The owner gives an undertaking to "improve" within a reasonable time, and
- (c) Age or ill-health of occupants makes it undesirable to disturb them.

Some of our improvement areas have almost reached completion without the necessity for any Compulsory Purchase Orders as a result of personal interviewing of the owners by public health inspectors, followed by confirmatory letter from the Chief Public Health Inspector. This personal interviewing has been of very great assistance in helping owners to see the advantages that will accrue from the improvement of houses. The improvement Grant Scheme is administered by the Public Health Department and all personal negotiations are carried out by the Chief Public Health Inspector or his staff.

The response of landlords of tenanted property has been quite good and compulsory powers have been exercised in only a small minority of cases.

## IMPROVEMENT OF HOUSES BY AREA PROCEDURE

STATE OF HOUSES IN AREA AT 31.12.63					Date of Report to Committee for C.P.O.			
No	NAME OF AREA	Date of Approval of Area	Total Number of Houses in Area	Number of Houses which have been im- proved or with amenities or in course of improve- ment		Number of Houses acquired or in course of acquisition by Local Authority	Number of Houses occupied by Aged and Infirm Persons where no action re- commended	Number of Houses where no action taken by Owner; Re- commended for C.P.O.
1	Hill Street and Lincoln Road	14.7.1955	197	22	150	..	13	5.7.1960
2	Noster Road, Beeston	18.7.1957	190	177	13	..	..	21.3.1963
3	Compton Road	..	144	84	34	2	24	
4	Colton Road, Armley	19.9.1957	146	92	51	3	..	
5	Crosby Road, No. 1	18.9.1958	80	32	..	..	..	
6	Crosby Road, No. 2	20.11.1958	84	58	8	1	17	17.10.1963
7	East Park Road, No. 1	18.12.1958	125	50	34	..	41	18.7.1963
8	East Park Road, No. 2	19.2.1959	98	25	34	2	37	17.10.1963
9	Crosby Road, No. 3	15.3.1959	78	36	15	5	22	21.11.1963
10	East Park Road, No. 3	16.4.1959	107	66	25	2	14	7.10.1963
11	Royal Park Road, No. 1	21.5.1959	114	93	10	7	4	16.5.1963
12	Sutherland Road, No. 1	16.7.1959	171	60	25	..	..	
13	Sutherland Road, No. 2	24.9.1959	172	48	5	..	..	
14	Sutherland Road, No. 3	15.10.1959	128	31	2	..	..	
15	Crosby Road, No. 4	19.11.1959	84	48	13	2	21	12.12.1963
Carried forward			1,918	922	419	24	193	

## IMPROVEMENT OF HOUSES BY AREA PROCEDURE—continued

STATE OF HOUSES IN AREA AT 31.12.63								
No.	NAME OF AREA	Date of Approval of Area	Total Number of Houses in Area	Number of Houses which have been improved or with amenities or in course of improvement	Number of Houses acquired or in course of acquisition by Local Authority	Number of Houses Aged and Infirm Persons where no action recommended	Number of Houses where no action taken by Owner; Re-commended for C.P.O.	Date of Report to Committee for C.P.O.
	Brought forward ..		1,918	922	419	24	193	
16	Thornville Road, No. 1 ..	20.7.1962	110	87	5	..	..	
17	Sutherland Road, No. 4 ..	19.9.1962	129	37	21	..	..	
18	Armley Lodge Road, No. 1 ..	13.12.1962	69	38	8	..	..	
19	Kitson Street, No. 1 ..	17.1.1963	69	..	..	..	..	
20	East Park Road, No. 4 ..	21.2.1963	132	71	28	..	..	
21	Kitson Street, No. 2 ..	21.2.1963	100	1	..	..	..	
22	Ravenscar, Roundhay Road ..	21.3.1963	84	39	9	..	..	
23	Thornville Road, No. 2 ..	18.4.1963	91	56	8	..	..	
24	Sutherland Road, No. 5 ..	16.5.1963	138	35	29	..	..	
25	East Park Road, No. 5 ..	20.6.1963	156	62	33	..	..	
26	Wharfedale, Meanwood Road ..	18.7.1963	65	47	2	..	..	
27	Sutherland Road, No. 6 ..	17.10.1963	122	56	..	..	..	
28	Thornville Road, No. 3 ..	21.11.1963	252	49	..	..	..	
29	Harehills Road, No. 1 ..	12.12.1963	307	85	3	..	..	
	Totals ..	..	3,742	1,585	565	24	193	



**Conversion Areas.**—The City Council has continued its interest in the conversion into flats and maisonettes of houses which are, by present-day standards, too large for occupation by single families and which are the subject of a number of lettings without the provision of adequate facilities. Such houses should be properly converted into flats and maisonettes so that each occupier enjoys satisfactory self-contained accommodation.

Generally, such houses tend to be grouped in neighbourhoods and it is convenient to deal with them on an "area" basis after full preliminary surveys. Following survey, an initial approach is made to owners informing them that improvement grants and loans are available to meet the cost of conversion of houses into self-contained flats and maisonettes and that if they do not wish themselves to convert the houses, the City Council would be glad to acquire the houses and convert them.

Where owners are not willing either to improve their houses or to sell them to the Corporation, the City Council usually makes Compulsory Purchase Orders. The Ministry held Public Inquiries during the year in connection with such Compulsory Purchase Orders as follows:—

Name of Area	No. of houses	Date
Reginald Terrace/Sholebroke Avenue C.P.O.	8	1st January, 1963
Studley Grange C.P.O. No. 4	14	12th March, 1963

Since 1954, 24 such compulsory purchase orders in connection with 182 houses in multiple occupation have been made and confirmed as follows:—

Studley Grange	..	..	..	..	..	115
Sholebroke Avenue	..	..	..	..	..	49
Hyde Park	..	..	..	..	..	1
Belle Vue Road	..	..	..	..	..	6
Miscellaneous Areas	..	..	..	..	..	11

## SUMMARY OF ACTION UNDER SECTION 42 OF THE HOUSING ACT, 1957

AREA	Date of Representation	Type of Order	No. of Houses	Population	Date of making C.P.O. or C.O.	Date of Inquiry	Date when Order Confirmed	Houses	No. of houses Demolished
Balm Road (Hunslet) Areas 1, 2, 3, 4	16.4.59	C.P.O.	159	431	Pt. 25.10.61	Visit 25.11.59	25.10.61	143	67
New Princess Street (Elland Road) Areas 1, 2, 3	16.4.59	C.P.O.	107	281	29.7.59	9.2.60	15.6.60	107	94
Clowes Street (Jack Lane) Area	16.4.59	C.P.O.	51	115	29.7.59	..	5.1.60	51	51
Dickinson's Yard, Armley, Area	16.4.59	C.O.	3	15	6.5.59	..	29.2.60	3	3
Benson Street (Sheepscar) Area No. 2	21.5.59	C.P.O.	74	188	29.7.59	9.2.60	15.6.60	56	56
Elland Street (Elland Road) Area.	21.5.59	C.P.O.	86	176	7.10.59	16.2.60	15.6.60	86	74
Wortley Road Clearance Areas 1, 2, 3, 4, 5	21.5.59	C.P.O.	81	166	1.2.61	13.6.61	5.2.62	81	23
Wellington Road Areas 1, 2, 3	18.6.59	C.P.O.	554	1,500	6.4.60	27.9.60	29.12.60	552	477
Red Lion Yard (Thwaite Gate) Areas 1, 2, 3, 4	16.7.59	C.P.O.	47	113	6.1.60	3.5.60	17.8.60	47	47
Pitfield Street (Hunslet) Areas 1 and 2	16.7.59	C.P.O.	137	377	6.1.60	3.5.60	16.9.60	135	93
Great Wilson Street Areas 1, 2, 3	16.7.59	C.P.O.	33	105	6.1.60	3.5.60	14.9.60	33	33
Park Row (Kirkstall) Areas 1, 2, 3, 4	16.7.59	C.P.O.	165	373	7.6.61	16.1.62	15.8.62	162	..
Wyther Lane Area	16.7.59	C.P.O.	22	63	27.7.60	1.3.61	11.4.61	22	22
Beeston Royds Areas 1 and 2	16.7.59	C.P.O.	25	52	6.4.60	..	28.9.60	25	25
Leathley Road Areas 1 and 2	17.9.59	C.P.O.	24	64	1 = 3.1.62 2 = 17.6.61	16.1.62	30.8.62	11	11
Johnston Street Area	17.9.59	C.P.O.	45	113	6.4.60	27.9.60	18.1.61	45	38
Upper North Street Area	17.9.59	C.P.O.	125	313	6.4.60	27.9.60	8.2.61	125	117
Scotland Mill Cottages Areas 1 and 2	17.9.59	C.P.O.	6	14	4.5.60	10.1.61	27.4.61	6	6
Hanover Street (Park Lane) Areas 1 and 2	17.9.59	C.P.O.	45	158	7.6.61	13.12.61	22.2.62	44	11
Kendal Terrace (Kendal Lane) Area	17.9.59	C.P.O.	75	197	3.5.61	19.9.61	13.11.61	75	48
Bedford Place (Park Lane) Areas 1, 2, 3, 4	17.9.59	C.P.O.	53	135	1.2.61	13.6.61	13.11.61	52	38
Park Row (Kirkstall) Area No. 5	15.10.59	C.P.O.	5	12	7.6.61	16.1.62	15.8.62	5	..
Woodhouse Cliff Areas 1, 2, 3, 4	15.10.59	C.P.O.	60	159	1.3.61	22.8.61	13.12.61	59	31
Chapel Allerton (Town Street) Areas 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, and 10	15.10.59	Pt. C.P.O.	120	232	5.4.61	22.8.61	2.2.62	116	4

C.O.—Clearance Order.

C.P.O.—Compulsory Purchase Order.

## SUMMARY OF ACTION UNDER SECTION 42 OF THE HOUSING ACT, 1957—continued

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Area	Date of Representation	Type of Order	No. of Houses	Population	Date of making C.P.O. or C.O.	Date of Inquiry	Date when Order Confirmed	Houses	No. of houses Demolished
Byron Street (North Street) Areas 2, 3, 4	15.10.59	C.P.O.	53	50	3.1.62	1.5.62	7.9.62	51	51
Belgrave Street (Wade Lane) Areas 1 and 2	15.10.59	C.P.O.	23	31	4.4.62	..	9.10.62	23	3
Cross Stamford Street (Newtown) Areas 1 and 2	15.10.59	C.P.O.	68	188	4.5.60	10.1.61	9.5.61	46	46
Melbourne Street (North Street) Area	15.10.59	C.O.	32	88	1.11.61	21.3.61	1.2.62	32	..
Kirkstall Road (West) Areas 1 and 2	19.11.59	C.P.O.	689	1,932	3.10.60	31.1.61	1.6.61	688	621
Beecroft Street (Kirkstall) Areas 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5	19.11.59	C.P.O.	184	384	7.6.61	16.1.62	2.11.62	166	4
Town Street (Bramley) Clearance Areas Nos. 1 to 34	18.2.60	C.P.O.	393	878	..	..	..	..	..
Hugh Street (Tong Road) Clearance Areas Nos. 1 and 2	17.3.60	C.P.O.	193	537	4.1.61	30.5.61	21.11.61	193	175
Radnor Street (Wellington Road) Clearance Area	17.3.60	C.P.O.	86	211	1.2.61	30.5.61	11.9.61	86	64
Burnantofts (Burns Street) C.A.	21.4.60	C.P.O.	509	1,348	1.2.61	13.6.61	11.1.62	508	385
Oban Square (Armley) Clearance Areas Nos. 1 and 2	19.5.60	C.P.O.	50	90	3.5.61	19.9.61	12.12.61	42	10
Bedford Terrace (Sheepshear) Clearance Areas Nos. 1 and 2	19.5.60	C.P.O.	60	165	2.1.63	2.7.63	9.10.63	52	8
Springfield Place (Little Woodhouse) C. Areas. Nos. 1 to 6	14.7.60	C.P.O.	203	965	2.8.61	10.10.61	8.3.62	198	191
Rothsay Street (Elland Road) C. Areas Nos. 1 to 5	15.9.60	C.P.O.	99	242	31.8.63	..	..	..	4
Springfield Place (Little Woodhouse) C. Areas Nos. 7 to 9	15.9.60	C.P.O.	302	1,212	2.8.61	10.10.61	8.3.62	300	..
Leek Street (Hunslet) C. Areas Nos. 1, 2, and 3	14.11.60	C.P.O.	394	1,048	4.4.62	11.9.62	30.1.63	391	..
Sackville Street (Sheepshear) C. Areas Nos. 1 to 4	14.11.60	C.P.O.	294	758	1.5.63	8.10.63	..	..	..

C.O.—Clearance Order C.P.O.—Compulsory Purchase Order.

AREA	Date of Representation	Type of Order	No. of Houses	Population	Date of making C.P.O. or C.O.	Date of Inquiry	Date when Order Confirmed	Houses	No. of houses Demolished
Woodbine Square (Little Woodhouse Street) Clearance Area ..	14.11.60	C.P.O.	23	57	2.8.61	..	13.11.61	23	..
Grove Road (Hunslet) C.A. ..	14.12.60	C.P.O.	264	790	7.11.62	23.4.63	15.7.63	264	..
St. George's Terrace (Camp Road) C. Areas Nos. 1 to 4 ..	14.12.60	C.P.O.	41	183	5.12.62	21.5.63	13.7.63	41	..
Enfield Road (Roundhay Rd.) C. Areas Nos. 1 to 5 ..	19.1.61	Pt. C.O.	171	389	3.10.62	19.2.63	19.7.63	154	9
Dunkirk Hill (Canal Road) C. Areas Nos. 1 and 2 ..	16.2.61	Pt. C.P.O.			3.5.61	17.10.61	..	14	5
Hunslet Lane Clearance Area ..	16.2.61	C.P.O.	6	13	3.5.61	15.11.61	5.2.62	6	..
Robinson's Row (Seacroft) Clearance Area ..	16.3.61	C.P.O.	5	10	3.1.62	1.5.62	29.8.62	5	5
Burmantofts (Shakespeare St.) Clearance Areas Nos. 1 to 3 ..	16.3.61	C.P.O.	534	1,486	31.7.63	..	..	..	18
Holdforth Street (Wellington Road) C. Areas Nos. 1 to 7 ..	18.5.61	C.P.O.	774	2,270	3.10.62	9.4.63	15.8.63	768	11
Millshaw (Beeston) Clearance Areas Nos. 1 to 5 ..	15.6.61	C.P.O.	52	108	1.5.63	..	30.9.63	52	..
Beza Street (Hunslet) C. Area ..	15.6.61	C.P.O.	92	240	6.3.63	3.9.63	30.12.63	85	..
Goodwin Road (Tong Road) Clearance Areas Nos. 1 to 3 ..	20.6.61	C.P.O.	79	219	31.7.63	..	..	..	17
Albury Terrace (Hunslet) Clearance Area ..	20.6.61	C.P.O.	95	261	3.4.63	3.9.63	7.11.63	95	..
West End Terrace (Hyde Park) C. Areas Nos. 5 to 8 ..	15.9.61	C.P.O.	19	38	..	..	..	..	..
Whingate C. Areas Nos. 1 and 2 ..	15.9.61	C.P.O.	17	24	..	..	..	..	..
Amen Corner (Kirkstall) C. Area ..	19.9.62	C.P.O.	1	17	5.6.63	29.10.63	..	..	..
Meanwood Road (Buslingthorpe Lane) Clearance Area ..	19.9.62	C.P.O.	2	8	6.3.63	3.9.63	6.11.63	2	..
Somers Street (Westgate) C. Areas Nos. 1 and 2 ..	19.9.62	C.P.O.	14	21	6.3.63	3.9.63	31.10.63	14	..
North Park Road (Roundhay) C. Area ..	17.10.62	C.P.O.	2	2	6.2.63	..	5.6.63	2	2

AREA	Date of Representation	Type of Order	No. of Houses	Population	Date of making C.P.O. or C.O.	Date of Inquiry	Date when Order Confirmed	Houses	No. of houses Demolished
Benson Street (Sheepscar) C.As. 3, 4, 5, and 6 .. .. .	13.12.62	C.P.O.	20	13	..	..	..	..	..
Hunslet (Anchor Street) C.As. 1, 2, and 3 .. .. .	21.3.63	C.P.O.	649	1,647	..	..	..	..	..
Hunslet (Anchor Street) C.As. 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12 .. .. .	18.4.63	C.P.O.	321	823	..	..	..	..	..
Hunslet (Low Road) C.As. 1, 2 and 3 .. .. .	16.5.63	C.P.O.	170	410	..	..	..	..	..
Woodhouse Craven (Road) C.A. .. .. .	20.6.63	C.P.O.	197	426	..	..	..	..	..
Dewsbury Road (Parkfield Street) C.A. .. .. .	20.6.63	C.P.O.	78	225	..	..	..	..	..
York Road (Temple View Road) C.As. 1, 2 and 3 .. .. .	18.7.63	C.P.O.	263	654	..	..	..	..	..
York Road (All Saints Street) C.A. .. .. .	18.7.63	C.P.O.	44	116	..	..	..	..	..
Hunslet (Low Road) C.As. 4 and 5 .. .. .	18.7.63	C.P.O.	5	14	..	..	..	..	..
Stanningley (Town Street) C.As. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 .. .. .	12.9.63	Pt.C.O. Pt.C.P.O.	134	305	..	..	..	..	..
Armley Road (Arkwright Street) C.A. .. .. .	12.9.63	C.P.O.	25	61	..	..	..	..	..
Hunslet (Smeaton Street) C.A. .. .. .	17.10.63	C.P.O.	28	73	..	..	..	..	..
Upper Accommodation Road (Butterfield Street) C.As. 1 and 2 .. .. .	17.10.63	C.P.O.	63	128	..	..	..	..	..
Newlay (New Leeds) C.A. .. .. .	17.10.63	C.P.O.	14	41	..	..	..	..	..
Beeston Hill (Ida Terrace) C.A. .. .. .	21.11.63	C.P.O.	30	69	..	..	..	..	..
Holbeck (Croydon Place) C.As. 1, 2 and 3 .. .. .	21.11.63	C.P.O.	89	226	..	..	..	..	..
Elland Road (Knowles Street) C.A. .. .. .	21.11.63	C.P.O.	32	68	..	..	..	..	..
Armley Hill Top (Tower Lane) C.As. 1 and 2 .. .. .	12.12.63	C.O.	10	18	..	..	..	..	..
Kirkgate (Church Row) C.As. 1 and 2 .. .. .	12.12.63	C.P.O.	9	13	..	..	..	..	..
Bramley (Granhamthorpe) C.As. 1 and 2 .. .. .	12.12.63	C.P.O.	24	59	..	..	..	..	..
Hyde Park Road (Woodley Grove) C.A. .. .. .	12.12.63	C.P.O.	112	356	..	..	..	..	..

C.O.—Clearance Order. C.P.O.—Compulsory Purchase Order.

## FOOD INSPECTION

J. GOODFELLOW, F.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.E.

*Chief Public Health Inspector*

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During 1963, 2,530 visits were paid by public health inspectors to premises in which foodstuffs intended for human consumption were prepared, stored or sold. 585 of these were to premises registered with the Local Authority under the provisions of Section 16 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955, i.e. to premises used for the sale or manufacture or storage of sausages or potted, pressed, pickled or preserved food intended for sale.

1,945 other visits were to places not registered under the Food and Drugs Act, 1955, i.e. places such as bakehouses, restaurants, cafes, canteens, butchers' shops, provision merchants etc.

A considerable amount of work was done under the Food Hygiene (General) Regulations, 1960, in respect of food premises. 64 warning letters were issued pointing out contraventions of the Regulations or to require alterations to premises to bring them into line with modern standards. These letters and other action taken by public health inspectors have resulted in a large number of improvements to food premises of all types. Details of this work are contained in the table of work done by public health inspectors printed on page 177.

**Restaurants and Cafes.**—1,324 visits were paid to cafes and restaurants. The general standard of hygiene was found to be reasonably satisfactory. Offences not thought to warrant the institution of legal proceedings were dealt with by immediate contact with the proprietors of the premises concerned.

The public health inspectors who visit factories and workplaces inspect also, as a matter of routine, the canteens and messrooms provided for these places.



An analysis of the work done under the provisions of the Food Hygiene (General) Regulations, 1960, is given below:—

Walls, ceilings, floors, etc., improved .. ..	39
Walls, ceilings, floors, etc. cleansed .. ..	82
Ventilation provided or improved .. ..	12
Articles, apparatus, clothing cleansed .. ..	19
Personal washing facilities provided .. ..	8
Other washing facilities provided .. ..	5
Hot water supply provided .. ..	7
Accommodation for clothing provided .. ..	7
First aid equipment provided .. ..	5
Food storage accommodation provided or improved	4
Sanitary accommodation provided or improved ..	6
Refuse accommodation provided .. ..	1
Artificial lighting improved .. ..	3
Other improvements .. ..	11

**Ice-Cream Premises.**—During the year 198 visits were made to premises in the city which are used for the manufacture or sale of ice-cream.

**Fish-Frying Premises.**—The number of visits paid to registered fish-frying premises was 244. 5 applications for registration were approved during the year.

**Other Registered Food Preparing Premises.**—During the year 143 visits were made to other registered food-preparing premises, such as those used for the manufacture of sausages or preparation of pork products, meat pies, jams, pickles and sauces.

One application for registration of premises used for one or other of such purposes was granted, subject to the carrying out of works of alteration to the premises.

Statistics with regard to the registration of premises under Section 16 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955, are set out in the following table.

## REGISTRATION

Number of premises registered for the manufacture of ice-cream during 1963 .. .. .	..
Number of premises registered for storage of ice-cream during 1963 .. .. .	..
Number of premises registered for the sale of ice-cream during 1963 .. .. .	27
Number of premises registered for the preparation or manufacture of sausages or potted, pressed, pickled or preserved food intended for sale .. .. . (5 fried fish shops, 1 manufacturer of sausages, potted meat, meat pies, etc.)	6
Number of notifications of change of occupier received:—	
ice-cream premises .. .. .	22
food-preparing premises .. .. .	12
Number of premises removed from register:—	
Ice-cream premises (manufacture) .. .. .	1
Ice-cream premises (storage) .. .. .	..
Ice-cream premises (sale) .. .. .	16
Food preparing premises .. .. .	11
Number of premises on the register 31st December, 1963:—	
(a) used for manufacture of ice-cream .. .. .	28
(b) used for the sale of ice-cream .. .. .	1,836
(c) used for the storage of ice-cream intended for sale..	10
(d) used for the manufacture of sausages, or preparation of preserved food .. .. .	770

**Legal Proceedings—Food Hygiene (General) Regulations, 1960.—**

(a) A butcher was prosecuted for smoking in a food room in which there was open food—found guilty and fined £5.

(b) The proprietor of a restaurant was prosecuted in respect of the dirty condition of the kitchen and preparation room. Fines totalling £40 were imposed.

(c) A stallholder in the open market adjoining Kirkgate Market, Leeds, was prosecuted for the sale of unsound potatoes and for failing to display the name and address of the person carrying on

the business as required under the Food and Drugs Act, 1955, and the Food Hygiene Regulations, 1955. The defendant was fined £5, being £4 in relation to the sale of unsound potatoes and £1 for failure to display name and address.

(d) A butcher was prosecuted under the Food Hygiene (General) Regulations, 1955, in respect of dirty premises both at the place of production and at the retail shop in his occupation. Fines totalling £35 were imposed in relation to the two sets of premises.

**Food Sampling.**—During the year 778 food and drug samples were submitted for analysis and of this number the Public Analyst reported upon 82 as being unsatisfactory. In five cases legal proceedings were instituted, the remainder being dealt with by administrative action. Four of the five cases related to the sale of sausages which were not of the quality demanded in that each showed an appreciable deficiency in meat content. The fifth case related to a product sold under the description "Slimming Tablets". In this case the composition of the tablets was confirmed as being that stated on the label but, the opinion expressed was that the consumption of these tablets would not produce a loss of weight and that the name 'Slimming Tablet' constituted a false description. This was misleading as to the nature of the drug contrary to Section 6 (1) of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955. Detailed enquiries showed that the tablets were being made on behalf of a client and distributed through a small wholesaler. The persons concerned were interviewed and expressed surprise that objection was being taken to this particular product. They stated that the formula was first worked some thirty years ago. It was claimed that Tauroglycolate, one of the constituent parts of the tablets, and bile salts were useful in the control of obesity.

Having regard to the statements made and the claim relating to the effects of Tauroglycolate, expert opinion was obtained and as a result legal proceedings instituted. The case was found to be proved and the defendant fined. More important, however, the article was withdrawn from sale under the description, 'Slimming Tablets' and is now marketed under the more correct description of 'Laxative Tablets'.

In the course of normal sampling procedure four separate samples of canned Lager were submitted for examination to the Public Analyst who reported that the samples contained Zinc to the extent of 38, 35, 22 and 36 parts per million respectively. The Food Standards Committee of the Ministry of Food (1954) had recommended that the zinc content of a ready-to-drink beverage should not exceed 5 parts per million. Investigations showed that the product had been imported into this country already canned. With the co-operation of the firm concerned this matter was taken up with the suppliers. They stated that the zinc emanates from the compound in the top of the lids used for sealing the cans and that this matter was being investigated further. They expressed surprise, at that stage, as to how the beer had absorbed such an excessive amount of zinc. A further report was received from the canning factory which stated "The different components of which the can is made were analysed with the result that zinc was only found in the rubber compound securing the tightness of the cans in connection with the sealing of the bottom and the lid. Normally there will be a little contact between this compound and the beer, and we will now in co-operation with our can supplier try to find out which factors may have caused an increased absorption of zinc from the compound."

Following upon these investigations a compound with a considerably lower zinc content was immediately introduced and after completion of tests it was intended to commence production of a zinc-free compound. This new compound was introduced at the beginning of 1964 and samples were found to be satisfactory.

**Ice-Cream Sampling.**—56 samples of ice-cream were taken for bacteriological examination, the samples being taken from the places of manufacture and from local vendors. Of this number 9 were classified as unsatisfactory, and 5 as very unsatisfactory. The results were, in each case, notified to the vendors or manufacturers concerned. Visits were paid to premises of production for the purposes of advising on improved methods.

Details of the bacteriological results are as follows:—

#### METHYLENE BLUE TEST

Grade	No. of Samples	Percentage	Remarks
1	35	62·5	Good
2	7	12·5	Satisfactory
3	9	16·1	Unsatisfactory
4	5	8·9	Very unsatisfactory

**Bacteriological Examination of Food.**—Routine bacteriological examination of food has been carried out on a variety of commodities. 43 samples were submitted to the Public Health Laboratory Service for this purpose during the year.

In addition, 74 samples of meat from pet shops were submitted to the Public Health Laboratory Service.

**Extraneous Matter in Food.**—The following complaints of foreign matter in food were received by the Department during the year:—

Stone in tin of beans  
 Black beetle in pie  
 Paper in sliced loaf  
 Plastic wire in sweets  
 Hairpin in bottle of milk  
 Metal in toothpaste  
 Dirt in milk bottle  
 Sticking plaster in meat and vegetable pie  
 Insect in tin of peas  
 1½ in. nail in crunch cake  
 Matchstick in yeast  
 Foreign colouring (Green) in pork sausage  
 Maggot in self-raising flour  
 Nail in blackberry pie  
 Hair in jam tarts  
 Disinfectant in canned ham-pork  
 Glass in cream cereal  
 Earwig in steak pie  
 String in tin of salmon  
 Blood traces in bottle of milk

Nail in scone

Dirt in coconut biscuits.

Appropriate action was taken in respect of each of the above complaints.

**Legal Proceedings.**—The following table sets out details of prosecutions taken during the year in connection with samples of food found to be unsatisfactory for purposes of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955.

No. of sample	Article	Adulteration or deficiency	Result of Hearing
..	Steak pie	Contained metal nail	Fined £5.
..	Buttered scone	Contained metal nail	Fined £5 and ordered to pay £2 15s. 9½d costs.
..	Pork pie	Contained mould	Fined £5 and ordered to pay 11s. costs. Manufacturer.
633/S	Pork sausage	13·8% deficient in meat	Fined £20 and ordered to pay £2 10s. costs.
36/C	Beef sausage	20% deficient in meat	Fined £20 and ordered to pay £3 5s. costs. Manufacturer.
271/N	Beef sausage	20% deficient in meat	Fined £15 and ordered to pay £3 5s. costs. Manufacturer.
165/C	Beef sausage	14% deficient in meat	Fined £5 and ordered to pay £3 5s. costs. Manufacturer.
..	Sausage roll	Contained mould	Fined £25.
..	Potatoes	Partially decomposed	Fined £4 (plus £1 for failure to display name and address on market stall from which sold).
155/W 159/W	} Milk	Contained 7·1% and 4·7% added water respectively	Fined £5 and ordered to pay £6 os. 7d. costs.
397/C	Slimming tablets	False description	Fined £5 and ordered to pay £116 17s. costs.



**Rag Flock and Other Filling Materials Act, 1951.**—The licences of three premises used for the manufacture of rag flock and one for the storage of rag flock were renewed. The total number of registered premises in the city remains at 55.

**Pharmacy and Poisons Act, 1933 (Part II).**—The number of entries on the statutory List of Sellers of Part II Poisons on 30th April, 1964, the last day in the administrative year for purposes of the Act, was 333 as compared with 279 on 30th April, 1963. Routine visits were paid to the premises of authorised sellers from time-to-time but no contraventions of the relevant provisions came to the notice of the Department.

**Pharmacy and Medicines Act, 1941.**—No contraventions of this Act were encountered.

**Fertiliser and Feeding Stuffs Act, 1926.**—During the year 1 formal and 11 informal samples of fertilisers and 2 formal samples of feeding stuffs were taken under the Fertilisers and Feeding Stuffs Act, 12 of these samples being classified as satisfactory and 2 unsatisfactory. The unsatisfactory samples were as follows:—

Article	Irregularity	Action taken
Alfalfa .. ..	Failure to furnish statutory statement prescribing percentage protein and fibre as required by 2nd schedule to Fertiliser and Feeding Stuffs Regulations, 1960	Letter to manufacturer
Fish meal .. ..	The oil content is 1.9% in excess of the stated amount (permitted limit of variation 0.75%). Statutory statement should have included a statement of the amount of salt present in the article	Letter to manufacturer

## SAMPLING OF MILK

J. GOODFELLOW, F.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.E.

*Chief Public Health Inspector*

AND

H. LONG

*Supervisory Public Health Inspector,  
Food and Dairies Section*

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During the year 2,206 samples of milk were submitted for examination, comprising 1,618 chemical samples and 588 bacteriological samples. The chemical analysis shows the compositional average to be 8.66 per cent. solids-not-fat and 3.85 per cent. fat, giving a total solids content of 12.51 per cent. Only 8 samples showed added water and 3 of the 8 samples were taken from one farmer. A further 300 samples showed deficiency in the solids-not-fat content but in each case the Freezing Test showed the deficiencies to be due to natural causes.

In 1963 the report of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, on anti-biotics in milk was issued. The recommendations of the report were immediately implemented and samples of all farm bottled milks were submitted for examination. Although the report did not appear until the latter part of the year, examination showed 7 samples to contain not more than the 0.05 i.u. of penicillin per ml. working limit. Two samples, however, showed the presence of anti-biotics in quantities far above the working limit figure. The farmer was visited and it was found that several cows in the herd were being heavily injected. The farmer was obtaining his supplies of anti-biotics from his Veterinary Surgeon, but he himself was actually treating the animals. He expressed surprise and stated that he was unaware of the necessity of withholding milk from a treated animal from the bulk supply. When this was pointed out to him, he immediately agreed to withhold the milk from treated animals for a period of 72 hours before using in the bulk supply. This matter is still under investigation.

**Radioactivity in Milk.**—The cessation of nuclear testing resulted in a marked decline in the number of samples tested for radioactivity. Tests for Iodine-131 were all negative. Because of its longer "half-life", Strontium-90 was still detected, but in each case well below the danger level.

**Brucella Abortus.**—Periodic samples have been submitted for examination for brucella and tests showed that a herd at one farm was intermittently positive for brucella. The milk was bottled at the farm and not heat treated. The control of brucella abortus is not simple and the Food and Dairies Inspectors spent many hours in sampling at this farm. It was found possible to apparently clear the herd but within a few days animals which had given negative results became positive. The interpretation of laboratory tests for brucella is difficult, thus a positive ring test cannot always be accepted as indicating the presence of brucella organisms in the milk and samples giving a positive ring test may give negative cream culture tests. In addition, samples with a positive cream culture may give negative results on guinea pig tests.

**Milk Distribution.**—The distribution of milk supplies still leaves much to be desired in regard to the cleanliness of containers used. The outmoded glass bottle is still prevalent, causing many complaints to the Department. In spite of all precautions at the Dairies, dirty containers are far from uncommon. If legal action were instituted in every case it would be possible to have cases before the Magistrates almost every day. It is only because the Department realises the difficulties facing the Management of the Dairies that this does not occur, but the Department takes a serious view of this problem. There is little doubt that the solution is the non-returnable carton. It has been argued that the public would not take kindly to this method of distribution but the facts so far as this city is concerned show precisely the opposite. One large dairy which introduced cartons on a limited scale shows a tremendous increase in the sales by the use of this method. The use of cartoned milk, particularly in the city centre where workshops and offices formerly had milk delivered in bottles, has provided a more hygienic supply. The numerous complaints previously received of bottles left in the street and of broken glass strewn on the footpath and roadway have been virtually eliminated.

**Dairy Inspection and Milk Sampling.**—The following visits were paid by the Food and Drugs Inspectors:—

To Dairies, Pasteurising and Sterilising Plants and					
Bottled Milk Shops .. .. .	438				
Other visits of enquiry .. .. .	425				
Attendance at Court .. .. .	13				
Visits in connection with adulterated samples ..	101				

605 samples of milk were submitted to the City Analyst for bacteriological examination. The samples were taken from dairies, and in a few cases, from retailers in the street. Samples taken consisted of the following designated milks:—

“Pasteurised” .. .. .	129				
“Tuberculin Tested” (Pasteurised) .. .. .	188				
“Sterilised” .. .. .	91				
“Tuberculin Tested” (Farm Bottled) .. .. .	197				

**Bacteriological Examination of Milk.**—None of the 605 samples submitted to the City Analyst for bacteriological examination failed to pass the prescribed test.

#### METHYLENE BLUE (REDUCTION) TEST

Designation	Total Samples Taken	Result of Test			
		Satisfactory		Unsatisfactory	
		No.	Percent- age	No.	Percent- age
Pasteurised. Dairies ..	129	129	100.0	..	..
Tuberculin Tested (Pasteurised) Dairies .. .. .	188	188	100.0	..	..
Tuberculin Tested (Farm bottled) Dairies ..	197	197	100.0	..	..

## PHOSPHATASE TEST

Designation	Total Samples Taken	Result of Test			
		Satisfactory		Unsatisfactory	
		No.	Percent-age	No.	Percent-age
Pasteurised. Dairies ..	129	129	100.0	..	..
Tuberculin Tested (Pasteurised) Dairies ..	188	188	100.0	..	..
Tuberculin Tested (Farm bottled) Dairies ..	197	197	100.0	..	..

## TURBIDITY TEST

Designation	Total Samples Taken	Result of Test			
		Satisfactory		Unsatisfactory	
		No.	Percent-age	No.	Percent-age
Sterilised .. .. .	91	91	100.0	..	..

**Dairies and Milk Sellers.**—The following tables show the number of registered dairies and milk sellers in the city:—

## DISTRIBUTORS OF MILK AND DAIRY PREMISES.

	Dairies	Distributors of milk
No. on the register on 31st December, 1962 .. ..	22	26
No. added to the register during the year .. ..	2	2
No. removed from the register during the year ..	5	5
No. on the register on 31st December, 1963 .. ..	19	23

## DISTRIBUTORS OF BOTTLED MILK ONLY

No. of distributors of milk on the register on 31st December, 1962 .. .. .	860
No. added to the register during the year .. .. .	107
No. removed from the register during the year .. .. .	27
No. of distributors of milk on the register on 31st December, 1963 .. .. .	940
No. of shops, etc., from which bottled milk only is sold, on 31st December, 1963.. .. .	1,226

LICENCES ISSUED UNDER THE MILK (SPECIAL DESIGNATION)  
REGULATIONS, 1960

Description	Number in force on 31st December		
	1961	1962	1963
To use the designation " Tuberculin Tested "			
1. To sell by retail .. .. .	153	154	230
To use the designation " Pasteurised "—			
1. Pasteurisers' Licences .. .. .	3	2	2
2. To sell by retail .. .. .	161	168	255
To use the designation " Sterilised "—			
1. Sterilisers' Licences .. .. .	2	2	2
2. To sell by retail .. .. .	1,031	1,094	1,157

**Biological Examination of Milk.**—During the year 3 samples of milk were submitted to the Public Health Laboratory Service at Leeds for biological examination for the presence of tubercle bacilli. Each of these samples proved negative.

**Brucella Abortus Samples.**—60 samples were submitted to the Public Health Laboratory Service for examination with a view to the detection of the above organism; 15 proved positive for brucella.

**Milk and Dairies (General) Regulations, 1959—Regulation 20.**—It was not found necessary to serve any notices under the above Regulations.



# MEAT INSPECTION

J. GOODFELLOW, F.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.E.

*Chief Public Health Inspector*

AND

J. S. SEWELL

*Supervisory Public Health Inspector  
for Meat and Other Foods*

**Animals Slaughtered.**—During the year 288,438 animals were slaughtered for human consumption at the Public Abattoir and the private slaughterhouses in the city, a decrease of 10,335 on the figure for 1962. The following table gives an analysis of the animals slaughtered.

## ANIMALS SLAUGHTERED AT THE PUBLIC ABATTOIR AND PRIVATE SLAUGHTERHOUSES

	Year	Cattle ex.Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep	Pigs	Total
Public Abattoir ..	{ 1962	27,979	11,145	18,667	152,327	26,431	236,549
	{ 1963	27,799	10,835	12,342	151,213	26,150	228,339
Danube Road ..	{ 1962	3,462	..	..	10,271	8,635	22,368
	{ 1963	3,115	..	..	9,784	7,742	20,641
16 Gelderd Road ..	{ 1962	1,197	405	752	10,878	18,430	31,662
	{ 1963	1,159	483	454	9,809	20,642	32,547
Marshall Street, Cross Gates ..	{ 1962	304	..	..	1,262	1,802	3,368
	{ 1963	316	..	2	1,192	1,548	3,058
Cross Lane, Wortley	{ 1962	369	15	..	1,238	..	1,622
	{ 1963	383	10	..	852	..	1,245
Harrison's Yard, Bramley	{ 1962	..	..	..	..	3,204	3,204
	{ 1963	..	..	..	..	2,608	2,608

**Private Slaughterhouses.**—The licences of five private slaughterhouses were renewed, namely, those belonging to the Leeds Industrial Co-operative Society Limited, Danube Road, Leeds; Messrs T. Adamson & Sons, 16, Gelderd Road, Leeds; Mrs. S. U. Wilson and H. Lunn (trading as Wilson's), Marshall Street, Crossgates, Leeds; and Messrs. C. H. & J. W. Ellison, Cross Lane, Wortley, Leeds. On the death of the licensee of the slaughterhouse at Harrison's Yard, Bramley, (Mr. E. Taylor) the slaughterhouse at this address ceased to operate and the licence was accordingly withdrawn. These private slaughterhouses have been conducted satisfactorily throughout the year.

**Licensing of Premises for the Confinement of Animals awaiting Slaughter.**—In accordance with Section 63 (2) of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955, applications were received for the renewal of the licences of premises used for the confinement of animals awaiting slaughter at a slaughterhouse, as follows: (1) Leeds Industrial Co-operative Society Limited, (lairage in Gelderd Road), and (2) fields in York Road, being utilised for the confinement of animals awaiting slaughter at Messrs. Wilson's, Marshall Street Slaughterhouse. The licences were granted in each case.

**Knacker's Yard.**—There is only one knacker's yard in the city. This is occupied by Mr. J. R. C. Wilkinson, situated at 133, Carr Moor Side, Hunslet. The premises have been well maintained and conducted satisfactorily during the year. The licence permitting the use of these premises for the slaughter of animals not intended for human consumption was renewed. The return required under the Slaughter of Animals (Prevention of Cruelty) Regulations, 1958, showed the number of horses dealt with to be:—

	1962	1963
Horses slaughtered at the knacker's yard	..	..
Horses slaughtered at collieries .. ..	17	35
Horses slaughtered at farms and customers' own premises .. .. .	11	3
Horse carcasses received .. .. .	42	45

**Slaughter of Animals Act, 1958.**—During the year 4 new licences to slaughter or stun animals were granted by the City Council and 123 were renewed.

**Whole and Part Carcasses Condemned.**—The following table shows the different species of animal and the number of whole carcasses or parts condemned for tuberculosis, cysticercosis and other diseases

CARCASSES INSPECTED AND CONDEMNED

	Cattle (exclud- ing cows)	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
NUMBER KILLED .. ..	32,772	11,328	12,798	172,850	58,690
NUMBER INSPECTED .. ..	32,772	11,328	12,798	172,850	58,690
<b>ALL DISEASES EXCEPT TUBERCULOSIS AND CYSTICERCI</b>					
Whole carcasses condemned ..	13	50	165	435	74
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned ..	2,711	732	7	8,203	4,458
Percentage of numbers inspected affected with diseases other than Tuberculosis and Cysticerci .. .. .	8.31	6.91	1.34	5.00	7.72
<b>TUBERCULOSIS ONLY</b>					
Whole carcasses condemned ..	..	..	..	..	2
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned ..	10	..	..	..	189
Percentage of numbers inspected affected with tuberculosis ..	0.03	..	..	..	0.32
<b>CYSTICERCOSIS</b>					
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned ..	62	3	..	..	..
Carcasses submitted to treatment by refrigeration .. ..	1	..	..	..	..
Generalised and totally condemned .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..

**Tuberculosis.**—The number of cases of bovine tuberculosis encountered at the City Slaughterhouse continues to fall.

**Cysticercus Bovis and Ovis.**—Inspection continued during the year in the prescribed manner for the detection of these conditions. A number of cases were found but in only one was refrigeration necessary.

**Disposal of Condemned Food.**—As in the previous year the wholesale butchers themselves undertook the disposal of condemned carcasses in their ownership, this material being consigned to a firm

in Bradford. Condemned offal was consigned to a Pontefract firm. Such material is stained with vegetable dye before its removal from the slaughterhouse premises, being subsequently used for conversion into meat meal and agricultural fertiliser.

Other condemned food is disposed of by incineration at the Corporation Destructors.

The introduction of the "compulsory slaughter" provisions for swine fever outbreaks has resulted in an appreciable fall in the number of casualty pigs handled at the Public Abattoir.

The introduction of the Meat Inspection Regulations, 1963, on the 10th October, 1963, which require the stamping of carcasses passed for human consumption has greatly increased the work of the staff.

**Meat and Other Foods Condemned as Unsound.**—The total weight of food destroyed by consent was 282,556 lbs. as compared with 272,399 lbs. in the previous year. Details of food destroyed are given in the following table:—

MEAT AND OTHER FOOD DESTROYED BY CONSENT

	1963	1962	1961	1960
Beef .. .. .	35,624 lbs.	30,563 lbs.	40,788 lbs.	66,438 lbs.
Veal .. .. .	5,989 "	7,616 "	9,514 "	6,045 "
Mutton .. .. .	23,242 "	15,896 "	18,073 "	16,730 "
Pork .. .. .	14,538 "	16,017 "	14,911 "	18,524 "
Offals.. .. .	72,602 "	89,249 "	78,028 "	109,739 "
Bacon and Ham .. .. .	628 "	391 "	907 "	773 "
Rabbits .. .. .	498 "	1,073 "	699 "	282 "
Poultry .. .. .	199 "	510 "	782 "	715 "
Game.. .. .	.. "	4 "	151 "	84 "
Fish .. .. .	3,620 "	5,405 "	9,049 "	9,905 "
Shellfish .. .. .	142 "	1,524 "	2,050 "	6,596 "
Vegetables .. .. .	33,230 "	50,079 "	57,609 "	117,780 "
Fruit .. .. .	20,591 "	5,737 "	11,774 "	23,065 "
Tinned goods .. .. .	66,918 "	46,105 "	45,769 "	50,835 "
Cheese .. .. .	1,105 "	481 "	292 "	223 "
Edible fungi .. .. .	84 "	33 "	116 "	74 "
Bread and Cereals .. .. .	.. "	.. "	.. "	.. "
Flour .. .. .	28 "	.. "	.. "	1,605 lbs.
Confectionery .. .. .	174 "	151 lbs.	.. "	51 "
Sundries .. .. .	3,344 "	1,565 "	3,751 "	4,273 "
Totals .. .. .	282,556 lbs.	272,399 lbs.	294,263 lbs.	433,737 lbs.

**Shellfish.**—Eight samples of mussels were taken for the purpose of bacteriological examination. Six of these samples originated from layings in Wales and two from Denmark. All these samples were satisfactory.

**Salmon and Freshwater Fisheries Act, 1923.**—No infringements were noted during the year.

**Fruit and Vegetables.**—The standard of packaging of fruit and vegetables continued to improve. In this respect foreign produce is far in advance of home-grown. The pre-cooling of fruit and vegetables is becoming popular with consequent improvement in appearance of goods arriving at the Retail Market.

**Rabbits.**—The supply of rabbits has continued to improve, although English wild rabbits were scarce and supplies spasmodic. An improvement in the packaging and quality of Australian rabbits has been noted. Rabbits from Poland and China were more plentiful and tame rabbits were offered in increasing quantities from English, Polish and Chinese sources.

**Fish.**—The variety and quantity of fresh fish arriving at the market has decreased during the year. The sale of prepacked frozen fish has grown, owing to the consistent good quality and price. Returnable fish boxes were rarely used.

One complaint of the sale of immature fish was dealt with. The matter was taken up with the Supplier and no further complaint has since arisen.

**Salmonella Research Samples.**—The Department was once again requested to arrange for the insertion of swabs in the drainage system of the Public Abattoir for subsequent bacteriological examination by the Public Health Laboratory Service. The resultant information will, it is hoped, assist in an investigation into the relationship between salmonella organisms in slaughterhouses and human infections thought to be foodborne.



## DISEASES OF ANIMALS

J. GOODFELLOW, F.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.E.  
*Chief Public Health Inspector*

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**Tuberculosis Order, 1938.**—No cases of bovine tuberculosis were reported during the year but a number of tuberculin reactors were received at the Public Abattoir, having been moved from the premises of origin under licence.

**Swine Fever Order, 1938 and 1963.**—Five cases of suspected swine fever occurred at premises in Leeds. Four of these cases occurred at piggeries and the other at a slaughterhouse.

**Regulation of Movement of Swine Order, 1959.—Swine Fever (Infected Areas Restrictions) Order, 1956-58.**—During times when swine fever shows no special prevalence the movement of swine is controlled by the Regulation of Movement of Swine Order, but when the disease shows a tendency to become widespread more specific powers are conferred on the local authority by the declaration of Swine Fever Infected Areas. Four Infected Area Orders were declared in 1963; scheduled areas included the city confines, and the Leeds area was subjected to restrictions for several months. During these times the movement of all swine was controlled by licence and the Whitkirk Auction Mart was permitted to operate in respect of animals for immediate slaughter only.

694 licences were issued as a result of personal application to the office in Market Buildings, and 212 licences were granted at the Whitkirk Auction Mart for animals being moved to slaughterhouses and bacon factories.

Two warning letters were despatched to pig-keepers who had supplied wrong details regarding destination of animals subject to licensed movement.

**Foot-and-Mouth Disease.**—No outbreaks of this disease occurred within the city and the city was not directly affected by any restrictions imposed under the Foot-and-Mouth Disease Order.

**Fowl Pest Order of 1936.**—Five suspected cases of fowl pest were reported at farms or other premises in the city. Form A, declaring the premises to be an "Infected Place" for the purpose of the Diseases of Animals Act, was served in each case. The disease was confirmed in four cases.



**The Poultry Pens, Fittings and Receptacles (Disinfection) Order, 1952.—The Poultry Premises and Vehicles (Disinfection) Order, 1956.**—40 inspectional visits were paid under these Orders, for the purpose of inspecting premises, vehicles and equipment. No contraventions warranting legal action were observed.

**The Warble Fly (Dressing of Cattle) Order, 1948.**—Copies of the relevant statutory provisions were again delivered to cattle owners throughout the city, together with pre-paid postcards for return to the Department in the event of the discovery of infestation. Ministry posters were displayed at various points in the city. 79 visits were paid to farms to inspect animals and 911 non-infested cattle were treated voluntarily by the farmers, a figure which is indicative of the continued co-operation of the farmers. Inspection of infested animals was carried out by the Department's inspectors, as were animals consigned to farms in the city on importation licences. 112 infested cattle were found in comparison with 62 the previous year.

The following table shows the work for the last three years:—

	1961	1962	1963
Visits paid to farms .. .. .	112	70	79
Cattle inspected on farms .. .. .	544	1,103	1,293
Leaflets and post-cards distributed .. .	57	45	60
Cattle infested .. .. .	112	62	112
Infested cattle treated .. .. .	112	62	112
Non-infested cattle treated voluntarily..	573	968	911

**Animals (Landing from the Channel Islands, Isle of Man, Northern Ireland and the Republic of Ireland) Order, 1955.**—266 Irish sheep and pigs were received under licence for immediate slaughter at the Public Abattoir and the L.I.C.S. Ltd. Slaughterhouse, Gelderd Road, a decrease of 3,218 as compared with the previous year.

**Diseases of Animals Act, 1950 (Second Schedule).**—4,058 bovine animals were imported under licence from Ireland for immediate slaughter, a decrease of 2,386 as compared with the previous year. 624 Irish store cattle were consigned from ports of landing to farms in the city, an increase of 75 as compared with the previous year.

**Diseases of Animals (Waste Foods) Order, 1957.**—Two applications were received from boiling plant operators under this Order. The plant and equipment was inspected by Departmental Officers and the licences granted after certain works had been carried out. 47 visits were paid in connection with the Order; the number of licensed operators now stands at 108.

**Legal Proceedings.**—No legal proceedings were found to be necessary under the Diseases of Animals Act.

## INSPECTION OF FACTORIES

J. GOODFELLOW, F.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.E.

*Chief Public Health Inspector*

AND

J. NORTON, M.A.P.H.I.

*Supervisory Public Health Inspector,  
Factories Section*

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The Medical Officer of Health is required by Section 153 (1) of the Factories Act, 1961, to report in his Annual Report upon the administration of Part I (Health—General Provisions) and Part VIII (Home Work) of the Act.

The Factories Section of the Department deals with the inspection of factories and offices, together with the administration of much of the Clean Air Act, 1956. Details of work in connection with the establishment of smoke control areas and other provisions under the Act are set out in the section of the report which deals with the prevention of atmospheric pollution.

**Factories.**—The work done by inspectors of the Factories Section under the Factories Act, 1961, is shown in the four tables on pages 162 to 164. The tables which deal with outwork are compiled from inspections made by District Public Health Inspectors.

The Register of Factories contains the addresses of 160 non-mechanical and 2,783 mechanical factories. There were also 48 premises to which Section 127 of the Factories Act, 1961, applies (dealing with the provision and maintenance of sanitary accommodation under Section 7 of the Act); these are places where works of building and engineering construction are in progress. Inspectors paid 37 visits to sites on which such works were being carried on. Some of these works were in progress during the previous year. On several occasions verbal requests were made for satisfactory sanitary accommodation to be provided or existing sanitary accommodation improved or in certain cases that satisfactory screening be arranged. All such requests were complied with. On the larger sites where work is likely to be spread over a long period, sanitary accommodation, including urinal accommodation, is generally connected to a water carriage system of drainage. Smaller sites can in most cases only accommodate chemical closets in temporary structures. Arrangements are made with the Cleansing Department for the disposal of the contents of these conveniences.

During the year 1,377 inspections of factories were carried out in both mechanical and non-mechanical factories. 231 contraventions of the Act and other defects were found, and at the end of the year 202 of these had been remedied. In most cases defects were remedied immediately by the occupiers of the factories following verbal intimation by the Inspector. 96 letters were sent advising owners or occupiers that contraventions existed. In one case it was necessary to institute legal proceedings to secure the provision of satisfactory sanitary accommodation for the workpeople employed in a "car wash".

The table on page 163 listing contraventions of the Factories Act includes 59 reports received from H.M. Inspectors. 46 of these reports referred to unsuitable or defective sanitary conveniences, one to the lack of sufficient sanitary accommodation and eight to the lack of separate sanitary accommodation for the sexes. There were also four cases of lack of cleanliness in workrooms. All these contraventions were either remedied during the year or enforcement action will be taken, where necessary, in due course. In seven factories no abstract of the Act was displayed; these cases were referred to H.M. Inspectors for their attention.

The table which is headed "Other Matters" lists 150 bakehouses of which 149 are mechanical bakehouses. The number does not include several small family bakehouses which H.M. Inspectors do not regard as registrable under the Factories Act. There are no basement bakehouses in the city certified as suitable under the Factories Act.

**General.**—Many visits are made by inspectors to factories to deal with matters outside the scope of the Factories Act. Nuisances in factories are dealt with under the provisions of the Public Health Acts, smoke observations and the inspection of boiler plant are carried out under the provisions of the Clean Air Act, and in factories in which food is prepared or handled regular inspections are made to ensure that the provisions of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955, and the Food Hygiene (General) Regulations, 1960, are complied with. Details of this work are set out in the general table printed on page 175. 15 contraventions of the Food Hygiene (General) Regulations, 1960, were discovered in these factory food premises.

Under the provisions of the Public Health Act, investigations are made into complaints which affect either the factory premises themselves, or nearby domestic properties. An example of the complaints investigated concerned fly infestation in a factory from a nearby tip, but more usually the complaints relate to nuisance from factory premises affecting houses and include nuisance from the emission of fumes, dust or effluvia. At times these complaints require long investigation and may be difficult to resolve. Other complaints are received which concern factories registered under the Alkali, etc., Works Regulation Act, 1906. All such cases are reported to H.M. District Inspector of Alkali Works, with whom a close liaison exists. An initial investigation is carried out by Inspectors of the Factories Division before passing on the complaint. Two cases in particular occurred relating to the escape of fumes to the atmosphere. One was caused by the bursting of an ammonia receiving tank the contents of which passed to the main sewers and permitted noxious gas to escape and affect nearby premises. The other was due to an explosion in a chemical works which discharged acid droplets to atmosphere and affected persons and property over a fairly wide area. This latter case was quickly dealt with by the Fire Brigade. On representation by the Division's Inspectors, the process was not restarted until satisfactory precautions were incorporated to prevent a recurrence.

Defects in the structure of factory buildings may affect the health and comfort of workpeople and must be remedied. These defects include leaking roofs, dampness to buildings due to defective and leaking rainwater fallpipes and eaves-spouts and other drainage work.

An arrangement exists between the City Engineer's Department and the Health Department whereby plans of new factories and offices submitted for planning and byelaw approval, are referred to this department for comment upon any matters which may affect the health, safety and welfare of persons employed in the building. Plans are also examined in connection with the Food Hygiene (General) Regulations, 1960, to ensure that new food preparing factories, factory canteens and kitchens, are constructed so as to comply with these Regulations.



**Outworkers.**—The number of outworkers on the August list was 765. 698 of these were concerned with the making of wearing apparel, 4 with the making or repair of umbrellas, one with the making of boxes, and 62 with textile weaving. 121 addresses of outworkers were received from other authorities and 207 sent from Leeds to other authorities.

**Workplaces.**—During the year 189 visits were paid to workplaces, including offices. In three cases it was necessary to serve notice requiring defects to be remedied. One case related to insufficient sanitary accommodation for the sexes employed, the second related to unsuitable condition of the sanitary convenience, and the third to the absence of satisfactory washing facilities. These notices were served under the provisions of the Public Health Act, 1936.

**Shops.**—165 visits were paid by public health inspectors to shops in order to enforce the provisions of Section 38 of the Shops Act, 1950, which are principally concerned with facilities for the health and comfort of shop workers. It was found that the Act was in general complied with in a satisfactory manner, and in one case only was it found necessary to serve notice. This particular case was concerned with the provision of satisfactory sanitary accommodation in one shop.

**Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act of 1963.**—This Act was passed by Parliament on the 31st July, 1963, to come into operation at varying dates to be decided by the Minister by Order. None of the provisions of the Act came into operation during this year but it is anticipated that the Act will come into force in 1964. When this applies the inspection of offices, workplaces and shops will generally be carried out under the provisions of this Act.

**Noise.**—I have commented before that the number of complaints of nuisance from noise and vibration is increasing. In 1962 23 complaints were received, of which only 5 were not justified. In 1963, 27 complaints which affected factories were received—a further rise—but in the opinion of the Inspector 9 of these were not justified. In all the justified cases except two, satisfactory solutions were found or improvements were secured. The two cases are proving extremely



difficult—both these recur at regular intervals and are not continuous nuisances. The majority of noise nuisances affected persons within a limited distance from the source, but in one particular case of noise from Skelton Grange Power Station in the early mornings, reports were received from a very wide area in the eastern part of the city. This complaint is of particular interest. The noise complained of was caused by the discharge of steam in the early morning at the Station when restarting generation after the nightly shutdown. This nuisance was finally cured by the fixing of silencers in the roof of the Power Station on each of the exhausts from the Station. The cost of the works involved here was considerable.

Many notices have been served during the year. Of all the complaints dealt with by the department, reports of nuisance from noise are probably the most difficult to deal with. Apart from the difficulty of deciding whether a nuisance is or is not created, the times at which these nuisances are said to occur are often inconvenient and necessitate much evening and night work on the part of the Inspectors.

Several notices requiring the abatement of noise nuisances have been served during the year but no legal proceedings have been instituted. The improvements which have been secured have generally been obtained by negotiation with the Management of the firms concerned.

#### INSPECTIONS FOR PURPOSES OF PROVISIONS AS TO HEALTH (INCLUDING INSPECTIONS MADE BY PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTORS)

Premises	Number on Register	Number of		
		Inspections	Written Notices	Occupiers Prosecuted
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities .. .. .	160	24	2	..
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority .. .. .	2,783	1,349	94	1
(iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises) .. .. .	48	37	..	..
Total .. .. .	2,991	1,410	96	1

## CASES IN WHICH DEFECTS WERE FOUND

Particulars	No. of Cases in which defects were found				No. of cases in which prosecutions were instituted
			Referred		
	Found	Remedied	To H.M. Inspector	By H.M. Inspector	
Want of cleanliness (S. 1) ..	5	4	..	4	..
Overcrowding (S. 2) ..	..	..	..	..	..
Unreasonable Temperature (S. 3)	..	..	..	..	..
Inadequate Ventilation (S. 4) ..	..	..	..	..	..
Ineffective drainage of floors (S. 6) ..	..	..	..	..	..
Sanitary Conveniences (S. 7)—					
(a) Insufficient ..	7	7	..	1	1
(b) Unsuitable or defective ..	205	187	..	46	..
(c) Not separate for sexes ..	7	4	..	8	..
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork) ..	7	..	7	..	..
Total ..	231	202	7	59	1

## OUTWORK

## Sections 133 and 134

Nature of Work	SECTION 133			SECTION 134		
	No. of out-workers in August list required by Sect. 133(1)(c)	No. of cases of default in sending lists to the Council	No. of prosecutions for failure to supply lists	No. of instances of work in unwholesome premises	Notices served	Prosecutions
Wearing apparel:—						
Making, etc., Cleaning and Washing ..	698	..	..	..	..	..
Umbrellas ..	4	..	..	..	..	..
The making of boxes or other receptacles or parts thereof made wholly or partially of paper ..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Textile weaving ..	62	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	765	..	..	..	..	..

## OTHER MATTERS

LISTS OF OUTWORKERS RECEIVED FROM OCCUPIERS OF PREMISES IN THE CITY .. .. .	February	August
	150	149
(a) (i) Number of 'Contractors' in the City included in the above lists .. .. .	232	217
(ii) Number of 'Contractors' outside the City included in the above lists .. .. .	28	23
(b) (i) Number of 'Outworkers' in the City included in the above lists .. .. .	523	548
(ii) Number of 'Outworkers' outside the City included in the above lists .. .. .	81	75
Details of (a) (ii) and (b) (ii) subsequently forwarded to other local authorities		
<b>LISTS OF OUTWORKERS RECEIVED FROM OTHER AUTHORITIES .. .. .</b>		
(c) (i) Number of 'Contractors' in the City included in the above lists .. .. .	52	45
(ii) Number of 'Outworkers' in the City included in the above lists .. .. .	19	5
	<b>Yearly Total</b>	
Reminders to occupiers as to returns of Outworkers	347	
Visits of Inspectors to Homeworker's premises ..	271	
<b>HOMEWORK IN UNWHOLESOME PREMISES:</b>		
Instances .. .. .	..	
Notices (S. 134) .. .. .	..	
Prosecutions .. .. .	..	
<b>Matters notified to H.M. Inspectors of Factories:—</b>		
Failure to affix Abstract of the Factories Act, 1937, (S. 128) .. .. .	7	
Action taken in matters referred by H.M. Inspectors:		
Notified by H.M. Inspectors .. .. .	59	
Reports (of action taken) sent to H.M. Inspectors ..	56	
Total number of factories on Register .. ..	2,943	
The above includes 150 bakehouses		

## SANITATION

J. GOODFELLOW, F.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.E.

*Chief Public Health Inspector*

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**Water.**—385 samples of drinking water were taken by the Department for bacteriological examination. Of these 348 were taken from the Corporation's mains supply, 24 from springs, 10 from bore holes and 3 from wells. 13 samples of town's water were unsatisfactory but subsequent samples taken from the same domestic taps proved satisfactory. 15 samples taken from springs and 6 samples taken from wells and bore holes were unsatisfactory.

**Sewage Disposal.**—(Report of Mr. C. G. Thirlwall, City Engineer).—During 1963, 8 per cent. of the bacteria beds were out of action while repairs were in progress. The corresponding figure for 1962 was 6 per cent. The average analyses of final effluent at Knostrop Sewage Works from 1st January to 31st December, 1963 were:—

Oxygen absorbed in 4 hours	..	2.70 parts per 100,000
Suspended solids	.. ..	6.1 parts per 100,000

Modernisation of Plant at Knostrop and Rodley to conform with the new Rivers Board Regulations is now at the design stage.

**Public Cleansing.**—(Report of Mr. G. F. Mellor, Director of Public Cleansing).—Particulars of refuse collection and disposal during 1963 are as follows:—

	<i>Tons</i>
Household refuse collected	161,647
(a) dealt with at destructors	66,739
(b) disposed of at tips and for agricultural purposes	80,631
(c) number of tons of cesspool contents discharged into Corporation sewers	14,277

The quantity of screened refuse dust sold as manure to farmers was 2,362 tons.

The number of dustbins provided and delivered to dwelling houses in Leeds during the year was 6,838. The total number provided since the inception of the scheme in December, 1946, is 192,933.

**Water Supply.—(Report of Mr. K. L. Forster, General Manager and Engineer of the Waterworks Department).**—Bacteriologically the water was satisfactory throughout the year. Some abnormalities in the chemical analyses, caused by the exceptional weather conditions during the winter, were, however, noted during the latter part of March and the first few days of April.

Bacteriological examinations of raw water arriving at Headingley Filtration Works were made during the year and the water going into supply after filtration and chlorination was also classified. The following table shows the results of these examinations:—

#### SUMMARY OF BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATIONS

Raw Water Arriving at Headingley Filtration Works		No. of samples	Average Count
Probable No. of Coliform bacilli in 100 ml. water ..		309	155
Probable No. of B.Coli Type 1 in 100 ml. water ..		309	114
Anaerobes in 40 ml. water (Wilson and Blair's Test) ..		48	2
Agar Plate Count, 48 hours at 37°C. Colonies per ml. ..		48	71

WATER GOING INTO SUPPLY AFTER FILTRATION AND CHLORINATION				
(a) Water entering the Distribution System				
No. of samples Examined	Ministry of Health Classification (1956)			
	Class 1	Class 2	Class 3	Class 4
978	99.5%	0.2%	Nil	0.3%

(b) Samples taken from Service Reservoirs and Consumers' Premises (excluding samples taken by Public Health Dept.)			
No. of Samples	Satisfactory	Suspicious	Unsatisfactory
757	99.5%	0.1%	0.4%

SUMMARY OF CHEMICAL ANALYSES OF THE PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31st, 1963. SUMMARY BASED ON 139 ANALYSES OF SAMPLES OF WATER FROM THE PUBLIC SUPPLY.

	Parts per million except where otherwise stated		
	Average	Maximum	Minimum
*Turbidity (Silica scale) .. .. .	Less than 2	16	Less than 2
*Colour (Hazen Units) .. .. .	15	45	5
*pH .. .. .	7.05	7.9	6.7
Free Carbon Dioxide .. .. .	2.2	4.0	1.6
Alkalinity (Carbonate or temporary hardness) (in terms of $\text{CaCO}_3$ ) .. .. .	20.5	26	17
Total Hardness (in terms of $\text{CaCO}_3$ ) .. .. .	54.5	61	48
Non-Carbonate (Permanent) Hardness (in terms of $\text{CaCO}_3$ ) .. .. .	34.0	41	27
Oxygen absorbed from Permanganate in 4 hours at 27°C. .. .. .	1.61	2.5	0.87
Ammoniacal Nitrogen (in terms of N) .. .. .	0.017	0.130	Nil
Albuminoid Nitrogen („ „ „ „) .. .. .	0.051	0.128	0.023
Nitrite Nitrogen („ „ „ „) .. .. .	Nil	Tr.	Nil
Nitrate Nitrogen („ „ „ „) .. .. .	0.66	1.0	0.3
Chlorine present as Chloride (in terms of Cl) .. .. .	20	25	17
Silica (in terms of $\text{SiO}_2$ ) .. .. .	7	8	6
Iron compounds (in terms of Fe) .. .. .	0.06	0.45	Nil
Lead „ („ „ „ Pb) .. .. .	Negligible trace	0.12	Nil
Total solids dried at 180°C. .. .. .	115	140	96
*Electrical Conductivity—			
Micromhos/ $\text{CM}_3$ at 20°C. .. .. .	159	178	135
Residual Chlorine (on reaching consumer)	Nil/Trace	—	—
†Fluoride (in terms of F) .. .. .	0.1	0.1	0.1

\* Summary based on daily determinations on samples taken from Distribution Mains supplying all parts of the City and weekly determinations on samples from Service Reservoirs.

† 4 samples only.

*Plumbo-Solvency.*—Water leaving the storage reservoir at Eccup is treated with lime at the rate of approximately 5 p.p.m. with the object of producing a water which, after filtration and chlorination, is not plumbo-solvent.

Regular determinations of pH and alkalinity are made on samples of water taken from various points in the distribution system and the determination of lead is included in the chemical analysis of samples which have been drawn through lead pipe. The maximum amount of lead found during 1963 was 0.12 p.p.m.



*Action in respect of any form of contamination.*—There were no instances of serious pollution during 1963. In July, after a period of heavy rain, some samples from the Wortley area showed a small degree of contamination. Wortley service reservoir was, therefore, taken out of service and sterilised, after which satisfactory samples were obtained from this area.

*Particulars of dwelling-houses and population supplied from the public water mains as at 31st March, 1964.*—(a) Number of dwelling-houses within the City of Leeds boundary—185,000 (estimated); (b) Population supplied from the public water mains: (i) direct to houses within the City of Leeds boundary—513,800, (ii) by means of stand-pipes—none.

**Keeping of Animals.**—The number of pig-keepers in the city decreased to 127 and the number of pigs kept was of the order of 3,000.

**Closet Accommodation.**—A total of 291 statutory notices was served under the provisions of Section 45, Public Health Act, 1936, in connection with closet accommodation. In the owners' default the water-closets of 19 houses were repaired at a cost of £50 15s. 8d.

**Offensive Trades.**—The number of premises in the city where offensive trades are carried on is 105. 47 visits of inspection were made.

**Common Lodging Houses.**—43 visits of inspection were made to the six common lodging houses.

Changing conditions regarding common lodging houses deserve comment. Thirty years ago the number of common lodging houses in the city was 26. As a result of social and economic changes the number is now reduced to six. Of the six, one is a large modern municipal hostel run on progressive lines with superior amenities, proper kitchen facilities, good dining room and lounges and all separate bedrooms. Two are hostels run by the Salvation Army and one hostel run by the Church Army; these three hostels are really well run with good standards. Only two of the old type '19th Century' common lodging houses survive and one of these is likely to go out of existence within a year or so because of redevelopment of the area in which it stands. In these old type premises the notable thing is a large communal stove in the kitchen on which the individual male lodgers cook their own varied bits of food. Bare limewashed

walls, scrubbed floorboards and plain iron bedsteads give a rough barrack-like appearance which it must be conceded provides for older habitants a familiar atmosphere which perhaps they find to their taste.

One of the old type common lodging houses had to be the subject of some remonstrance regarding cleanliness, order and decorative state, and as a result it was brought up to a more acceptable standard. Pressure was not brought to require adaptation of the structure or provision of better amenities because there is not an assured future for these 'downtown' outdated and somewhat depressing places. Redevelopment and changing social patterns may well bring about an end to their useful days. It would appear from tentative investigations that there is nowadays no very high proportion of migratory folk among their inmates. By far the greater proportion are 'permanent' lodgers. All the common lodging houses of all types are fairly fully occupied but there are some vacancies in the summer months; and all exercise discrimination in selecting those whom they will take as lodgers. Bad characters, whether drunkards, those who are habitually noisy or quarrelsome, those who are thievish and untrustworthy, those who soil beds, those who are personally filthy, become known and are barred and certainly without such selection it would be difficult to maintain decent standards.

More interesting enquiry could well be made into the social aspects, but for reason of heavy pressure on available staff it has not been practicable to make surveys of this kind, though it would be rewarding to do so and this might help in framing more effective public policy in regard to such institutions.

**Houses-let-in-Lodgings.**—The total number of visits paid to houses of this type was 233.

**Unauthorised Camping by Vagrants.**—In the year 1962 an unprecedented rise in the number of vagrant 'tinkers', 'scrap dealers', and 'Irish gypsies' squatting on open parts of slum clearance land had given rise to a difficult problem to bring about effective

control and these troubles continued into 1963. Caravans, ancient and modern, and even tents were liable to appear overnight on open undeveloped land. It had been decided to take Court proceedings in all possible cases, under the Leeds Corporation Act, 1956, which prohibits casual stationing of movable dwellings on unauthorised sites for any period longer than 14 consecutive days, or longer than 28 days in any consecutive period of twelve months.

In the latter half of 1962 several cases were brought before the Court and this policy of instituting legal proceedings was continued vigorously during the winter of 1963. For speedier discovery of offenders the responsibility for initiating action was transferred to the District Public Health Inspectors rather than being the duty of a single specialist Inspector who amongst other duties had dealt with all 'caravan' work throughout the city.

Not by any means all those against whom summonses were issued were brought to the Court, but the fact of the summons' being served caused squatters to depart and stay away, and of those cases which were heard in 1963 penalties were imposed against seven of them, including three fined £5 and two fined the maximum penalty of £10.

In addition to prosecution, physical removal from Corporation owned land was resorted to in 1963 and in suitable cases caravans were towed off local authority owned land on to the adjacent public highway. Police co-operation was obtained and effective departure was secured.

Whether on account of these determined measures of control or because of some obscure migratory influence, the problem died down in the spring of 1963 and did not recur during the rest of the year.

**Canal Boats.**—Two canal boats were re-registered on change of ownership and the number on the register at the end of the year was 118. Periodical visits of inspection were made to wharves and locks and 5 boats were inspected.

**Public Sewers.**—1,295 public sewers affecting 4,074 houses or other premises were cleansed at a cost to the Department of £2,828 5s. 10d. Works of repair or maintenance were carried out to 113 defective public sewers, and the cost of this work amounting to £1,041 5s. 6d. was recovered from the owners of the premises served by the sewers.

**Drains.**—It was necessary to carry out 3,033 drain tests, 147 of these being in respect of new drains relaid in place of those found defective. A large number of informal notices were served on the owners of property for drainage repairs and in 270 cases it was necessary to serve statutory notices under Section 39 of the Public Health Act, 1936. The drains of 7 houses were repaired or renewed by the Department in default as a matter of urgency at a cost of £45 18s. 7d. which was recovered from the owners of the premises.

245 statutory notices were served under the provisions of Section 17, Public Health Act, 1961, requiring the removal of stoppages from drains within 48 hours. 92 such drains were cleansed by the Department in default at a cost of £192 6s. 1d. which was recovered from the owners. The drains of 2,184 houses or other premises belonging to Corporation Departments were cleansed, repaired or renewed at a cost of £2,303 0s. 7d. which was recovered from the Departments concerned.

The cleansing and repair of drains serving 634 houses was undertaken by the Department under Section 22, Public Health Act, 1961, at the owners' request, and the cost of this work, amounting to £1,513 14s. 6d. was charged to the owners.

**Removal of Persons in need of Care and Protection (Section 47, National Assistance Act, 1948).**—6 certificates were issued by the Medical Officer of Health under Section 47, National Assistance Act, 1948. The persons concerned, who were living in insanitary surroundings and unable to devote to themselves proper care and attention, were admitted to hospital.

**Examination of Plans.**—The arrangement whereby certain plans of new work submitted to the Building Surveyor's Office are forwarded to this Department for comment continued and 1,694 plans were examined and comments made regarding necessary amendments.

**District Inspection and Investigation of Complaints.**—The number of houses surveyed and examined was 15,105. The number of complaints investigated was 11,443 and 7,718 nuisance and housing defects were remedied. The tables on pages 175 to 178 give details of the work done by public health inspectors.

**Notices.**—The number of informal notices served in relation to Public Health Act matters was 2,442 and statutory notices served in this connection numbered 1,116.

**Hairdressers and Barbers.**—Under Section 244 of the Leeds Corporation Act, 1956, 15 persons carrying on the trade of hairdresser or barber and their premises were registered. The total number on the register on 31st December, 1963, was 486.

**Sampling of Swimming Bath Waters.**—62 samples of public or school swimming bath water were taken by public health inspectors and submitted to the Public Health Laboratory Service for bacteriological examination. In addition 20 samples were submitted to the City Analyst for chemical analysis. Copies of reports on the samples were forwarded either to the Director of Baths and Wash-houses or the Director of Education for information and action.

**Pet Animals Act, 1951.**—Under the provisions of Section 1 of the Pet Animals Act, 1951, 2 licences were granted to persons keeping pet shops, and 27 licences were renewed. Visits of inspection were made to all licensed pet shops to ensure that the conditions of the licence were complied with.

**Legal Proceedings—Public Health Act, 1936.**—The owner of a dwelling house was summoned for non-compliance with abatement notices served in respect of nuisances arising from various defects of repair. The defendant was fined 10s. and a nuisance order was made.

**Rodent Control.**—(Report of Mr. W. Pickles, Public Health Inspector in charge of Rodent Control).—*Complaints.*—3,329 complaints were received by the Rodent Control Section. Of these, 1,863 referred to rats, 1,365 to mice, 64 to pigeons and 37 to miscellaneous animals including rabbits, moles, squirrels, cats, sparrows, seagulls and jackdaws.

The following table shows the number of complaints of rats and mice analysed according to months and types of premises affected.



1963	Rats					Mice				
	B	PD	LA	A	Total	B	PD	LA	A	Total
January	26	61	4	..	91	32	55	12	..	99
February	24	75	6	..	105	31	45	7	..	83
March	34	110	4	..	148	35	52	5	..	92
April ..	29	123	6	..	158	34	59	10	..	103
May ..	31	115	4	..	150	29	41	18	..	88
June ..	49	120	4	..	173	29	55	10	..	94
July ..	38	135	11	..	184	36	71	9	..	116
August	46	108	8	..	162	34	70	2	..	106
Sept. ..	36	106	9	..	151	32	71	16	..	119
October	43	133	7	1	184	47	104	8	..	159
Nov. ..	46	138	9	3	196	44	97	22	..	163
Dec. ..	42	113	6	..	161	37	96	10	..	143
Total	444	1,337	78	4	1,863	420	816	129	..	1,365

B—Business Premises

LA—Local Authority's premises

PD—Private Dwellings

A—Agricultural or Horticultural Premises

The totals for business premises and dwellings include the following in Corporation ownership:—complaints of rats—21 business premises and 239 houses; complaints of mice—23 business premises and 235 houses.

*Inspections.*—15,589 inspections and visits were made in connection with complaints and for the servicing of infested premises. 733 Corporation sewer manholes were inspected giving a total of 16,322 inspections.

*Sewer Baiting.*—In certain areas where serious surface infestation was being experienced, sewer systems were treated with fluoracetamide, but owing to the increased pressure of surface complaints, routine sewer treatment had to be suspended and no tests have been carried out to confirm the efficiency of treatments with fluoracetamide.

*Treatments.*—During the year 2,665 premises were serviced for rat or mouse infestation (836 business premises, 1,736 private dwellings, 90 Corporation premises and 3 agricultural properties). 2,388 new infestations were recorded; 1,290 were mouse infestations



and 1,098 rat infestations. Of the new infestations, 2,371 were treated by the Rodent Control Section. Advice was given at a number of premises where slight mouse infestation occurred and occupiers carried out their own treatment. At a number of business and Local Authority premises, principally in order to prevent re-infestation, baits laid at strategic points are inspected monthly.

*Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949.*—50 informal notices were served for treatments and structural proofing, and 37 premises were proofed against rodents. The co-operation of other Corporation Departments and their help in reducing the population of rodents is much appreciated.

*Warfarin.*—Resistance or immunity to anti-coagulants especially in mice, has increased, and although the matter is the subject of research, no satisfactory solution has been found. Other methods of poisoning and trapping, which call for more man hours and increased visits, have had to be resorted to.

No estimated kill by poison has been made but 4,690 dead rodents (including 21 rabbits) were counted.

*Pigeons.*—64 complaints were received from occupiers of dwellings and business premises of nuisance from feral pigeons. 820 inspections and visits were made and 844 birds were destroyed by shooting and trapping.

*General.*—Once again the Rodent Control Section received a request from Dr. La Touche of the Leeds General Infirmary asking for co-operation in dealing with an outbreak of Mouse Favus amongst employees of a business firm in the city. Inspection was carried out and arrangements made with the Company to service the premises. Traps and poison baits were laid, and the Department was fortunate in obtaining a specimen mouse badly infected with *Trichophyton quinckcanum* causing Mouse Favus. Since servicing the premises no further trouble has been experienced.



## WORK DONE BY PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTORS, 1963.—contd.

ANALYSIS OF INSPECTIONS	North Div.	South Div.	East Div.	West Div.	Fac- tories Div.	Hous- ing Div.	Rodent	Food and Dairies	Total
<b>RAG FLOCK AND OTHER FILLING MATERIALS</b>									
<b>ACT.</b>									
Visits paid to premises:—									
57. Registration .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
58. Licensing .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
59. Routine inspection of Registered premises ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
60. Routine inspection of Licensed premises ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
61. Enquiries .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
62. No access visits .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<b>DISEASES OF ANIMALS ACTS.</b>									
Visits paid to piggeries:—									
63. General inspection .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	42	42
64. Inspection of Boiling Plants .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	22	22
65. Enquiries .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	146	146
Visits paid to farms:—									
66. Warble Fly .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	70	79
67. T.B. Order—Disinfection .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
68. Foot and mouth disease .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
69. Anthrax .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
70. Sheep Dipping Regulations .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Visits paid to:—									
71. Whitkirk Auction Mart .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	42	42
72. Poultry Dealers .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	43	43
73. Poultry Market and Shows .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
<b>TRADES AND BUSINESSES.</b>									
74. Factories with mechanical power .. .. .	..	..	..	..	1,353	..	..	..	1,353
75. Factories without mechanical power .. .. .	..	..	..	..	24	..	..	..	24
76. Other premises, constructional works, etc. .	..	..	1	..	36	..	..	..	37
77. Offices .. .. .	..	..	2	..	8	..	..	..	10
78. Workplaces .. .. .	2	3	10	6	168	..	..	..	189
79. Hairdressers .. .. .	8	8	7	15	..	..	..	..	38
80. Shops .. .. .	23	25	44	62	11	..	..	..	165
81. Outworkers .. .. .	1	106	15	89	60	..	..	..	271
82. Offensive trades .. .. .	10	8	6	23	..	..	..	..	47
83. Pet Shops .. .. .	8	8	12	12	..	..	..	..	40
84. Visits for enquiry .. .. .	6	4	45	7	143	..	..	..	205
<b>SMOKE CONTROL—GENERAL.</b>									
85. Smoke observations .. .. .	4	16	8	27	183	..	..	..	238
86. Visits for grit emissions .. .. .	..	..	..	..	16	..	..	..	16
87. Inspection of boiler plant .. .. .	2	..	12	7	157	..	..	..	178
88. Visits for prior approval of furnaces .. ..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
89. Visits for height of chimneys .. .. .	..	..	..	..	72	..	..	..	72
90. Atmospheric pollution records .. .. .	..	..	..	..	2,515	..	..	..	2,515
91. Visits for enquiry .. .. .	..	..	33	4	53	..	..	..	90
<b>SMOKE CONTROL AREAS</b>									
92. Preliminary enquiries .. .. .	..	..	..	..	8,307	..	..	..	8,307
93. Inspection of approved appliances installed	..	..	..	..	1,152	..	..	..	1,152
94. Smoke observations .. .. .	291	15	90	2	127	..	..	..	525
95. Visits for enquiry .. .. .	..	..	5	..	4,267	..	..	..	4,272
<b>GENERAL.</b>									
96. Rodent infestations .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	*16,322	..	16,322
97. Visits re Pigeons .. .. .	..	..	..	..	5	..	820	..	825
98. Farms and agricultural units .. .. .	..	16	..	..	..	..	..	..	16
99. Stables .. .. .	8	1	5	2	..	..	..	..	16
100. Pig-styes .. .. .	5	12	68	16	..	..	..	..	99
101. Poultry and other animals .. .. .	1	12	5	17	..	..	..	..	35
102. Shellfish .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	5
103. Infestations of food .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
104. Condemnation of food .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	9
105. Water supply .. .. .	239	113	176	664	6	..	..	..	1,198
106. Infirm and sick persons .. .. .	1	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	6
107. Watercourses and ditches .. .. .	3	8	6	3	1	..	..	..	21
108. Culverts .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
109. Noise nuisances .. .. .	21	5	2	16	130	..	..	..	174
110. Other nuisances .. .. .	5	10	16	3	56	..	..	..	90
111. Public conveniences .. .. .	23	41	30	155	..	..	..	..	249
112. Visits for enquiry .. .. .	455	633	586	697	124	288	..	..	2,783
113. No access visits .. .. .	1,172	781	717	1,204	9,077	261	..	..	13,212
114. Other visits (not included in above) ..	63	90	..	37	20	13	..	..	223

\*Includes 733 for sewer baiting.



## WORK DONE BY PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTORS, 1963.—contd.

ANALYSIS OF WORK DONE	North Div.	South Div.	East Div.	West Div.	Factories Div.	Housing Div.	Rodent	Food and Dairies	Total
<b>TRADES AND BUSINESSES (Continued).</b>									
<b>SHOPS</b>									
178. Ventilated .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
179. Reasonable temperature secured .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
180. Sufficient conveniences provided .. .. .	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
181. Lighting provided .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
182. Washing facilities provided .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
183. Meals facilities provided .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
184. Other defects remedied .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<b>HAIRDRESSERS.</b>									
185. Byelaw offences remedied .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<b>OFFENSIVE TRADES.</b>									
186. Nuisances abated .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
187. Improvements secured .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<b>PET SHOPS.</b>									
188. Improvements secured .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<b>SMOKE CONTROL.</b>									
189. Furnaces newly provided .. .. .	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	3
190. Furnaces altered, repaired or renewed .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
191. Chimneys newly erected .. .. .	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	6
192. Chimneys extended or improved .. .. .	..	..	..	..	8	..	..	..	8
193. Furnaces provided with mechanical stoking .. .. .	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
<b>GENERAL.</b>									
194. Rodents caught, killed or poisoned .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	*4,690	..	4,690
195. Premises cleared of rodents .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	624	..	624
196. Premises rendered rodent-proof .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	37	..	37
197. Pigeons killed .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	844	..	844
198. Watercourses cleansed .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
199. Culverts cleansed or maintained .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
200. Poultry-house improvements .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
201. Pig-stye improvements .. .. .	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
202. Offensive matter removed .. .. .	6	5	..	1	1	..	..	..	13
203. Manure removed .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
204. Manure-steads built or repaired .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
205. Noise nuisance abated .. .. .	3	..	..	..	7	..	..	..	10
206. Other nuisances abated .. .. .	7	1	6	2	2	..	..	..	18
<b>DRAINAGE.</b>									
207. Drains repaired or relaid .. .. .	67	31	37	58	14	..	..	..	207
208. Drains cleansed .. .. .	511	343	936	420	101	..	..	..	2,311
209. Private sewers repaired or relaid .. .. .	6	1	6	3	2	..	..	..	18
210. Private sewers cleansed .. .. .	37	89	92	54	9	..	..	..	281
211. Public sewers maintained .. .. .	18	24	18	20	..	..	..	..	80
212. Public sewers cleansed .. .. .	218	201	373	326	13	..	..	..	1,131
213. Ball and water tests .. .. .	3	5	6	131	2	..	..	..	147
214. Other tests .. .. .	682	298	1,580	283	52	..	..	..	2,895
215. Gullies renewed or provided .. .. .	2	5	13	2	1	..	..	..	23
216. Soilpipes and ventilating pipes .. .. .	11	8	7	7	..	..	..	..	33
217. Inspection Chambers provided or maintained .. .. .	5	3	27	15	..	..	..	..	50
218. Cesspools repaired or provided .. .. .	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
219. Cesspools emptied .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
220. Cesspools abolished .. .. .	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
<b>SAMPLES TAKEN.</b>									
<b>By Food and Drugs Inspectors:—</b>									
221. Milk—Chemical analysis .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,650	1,650
222. Milk—Bacteriological examination .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	644	644
223. Milk—Biological examination .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	63	63
224. Pet food—Bacteriological examination .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	74	74
225. Food and Drugs—Chemical Analysis .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	714	714
<b>Food and Drugs—</b>									
226. Bacteriological examination .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	84	84
227. Ice-Cream—Chemical analysis .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16	16
228. Ice-Cream—Bacteriological examination .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	74	74
<b>Fertilisers and Feeding stuffs—</b>									
229. Chemical analysis .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	14
<b>By Meat and Other Foods Inspectors:—</b>									
230. Rag Flock, etc.—Chemical analysis .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
231. Food—Chemical analysis .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
232. Food—Bacteriological examination .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
233. Shellfish—Bacteriological examination .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	8
234. Merchandise Marks Act .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

• Includes 21 rabbits.



## PREVENTION OF ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION

J. H. WYATT, M.A.P.H.I.

*Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector*

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The normal routine investigation of the pollution of the atmosphere in the city continued in 1963 with the aid of the eight standard deposit gauges and nine smoke filter and sulphur dioxide volumetric measuring instruments. A spare deposit gauge is also used for experimental purposes in connection with particular local serious grit emissions. In addition an attempt has been made to obtain some record of the level of pollution by sulphur dioxide of the atmosphere in the vicinity of the Leeds University boilerhouse chimney. These investigations were carried out by using two additional smoke filter and sulphur dioxide volumetric instruments which are available in the department for short-term service of this type. This work has been done because of the possibility of a large increase in the capacity of the boilers at the University.

The Central Electricity Generating Board also have deposit gauges and lead dioxide instruments placed so as to monitor emissions from the Skelton Grange 'A' and 'B' Power Stations. Four of these stations are outside the Leeds boundary, but the results are valuable in assessing pollution in the area of the city which adjoins the Power Station. Because of their convenience the Generating Board is continuing to use lead dioxide instruments to measure the sulphur dioxide content of the atmosphere despite the unfavourable reports upon their accuracy which have been made by the Warren Spring Laboratory of the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research.

The examination of the material collected in the deposit gauges and the daily tests of the smoke filter and sulphur dioxide volumetric instruments are done in the City Analyst's department, and we must again express our appreciation of the co-operation and help afforded to us by the City Analyst, Mr. R. A. Dalley. Maintenance of the equipment is done by public health inspectors and pupils in the Factory and Smoke Division of the Department.



**Standard Deposit Gauges.**—The eight standard deposit gauges are sited at Hunslet, Headingley, Temple Newsam, Market Buildings, Armley Park, St. James's Hospital, Burley Park and Roundhay Hall. The Warren Spring Laboratory now says that detailed analysis of the material collected by these gauges is not essential, and the examination is now limited to the calculation of the total solids deposited both as dissolved and undissolved matter. The table on page 186 sets out the monthly deposits in English tons per square mile for 1962-1963 at these eight gauges. The highest monthly average deposit this year was 32.05 tons per square mile at Market Buildings, and the lowest monthly average was recorded at Roundhay with a figure of 13.77 tons to the square mile.

The table on page 187 sets out the solid deposits recorded by the standard deposit gauges in the city for the continuous period 1932 to 1963 inclusive.

The experimental gauge has remained on the roof of a large foundry in the city and continues to record very high deposits. The average for the year from this source was 153.35 tons per square mile as compared with 86.95 tons per square mile in 1962.

**Estimation of Smoke and Sulphur Dioxide by the Smoke Filter and Volumetric Method.**—As previously recorded the Department operates smoke filter and sulphur dioxide volumetric measuring equipment at nine sites in the city. These are at (i) the Public Health Department Annexe, 12, Market Buildings, Leeds, 1, (ii) the Department of Preventive Medicine and Public Health, 32, Hyde Terrace, Leeds, 2, (iii) the Day Nursery, Blackman Lane, Leeds, 2, (iv) the Y.W.C.A. Hostel, Lovell Street, Leeds, 7, (v) the Maternity and Child Welfare Clinic, Park Square, Leeds, 1, (vi) the Meanwood Housing Estate Manager's Office, 207, Potternewton Lane, Leeds, 7, (vii) the Disinfestation Centre, Stanley Road, Leeds, 9, (viii) the Clock Tower in the outbuildings at Temple Newsam Mansion, Leeds, 15, and (ix) the Highways Department Offices, 155, Kirkstall Road, Leeds, 4. It was necessary on the 30th June, 1963, to resite the gauge in Park Square (reference No. 20) and it is now installed at No. 8, Park Square. The equipment has operated here from the 1st July, 1963, under the reference number 27. The installation at Market Buildings has been in continuous operation since October, 1950. Nos. 2 to 5 were installed in August, 1957, to try to record the

effect of the City of Leeds No. 2 (Central Area) Smoke Control Order, 1959, which became operative on the 1st July, 1962, but it is as yet too early to assess the effect of this particular Order. Nos. 6 to 9 were installed on the 1st January, 1962, at the request of the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research in connection with the National Survey of Air Pollution instituted by the Ministry of Housing and Local Government. These have been specially sited to monitor areas with different characteristics. The records from our nine instruments are set out in the tables on pages 188 and 189.

**Clean Air Act, 1956.**—*Dark Smoke Emissions from Chimneys.*—In 1963, 238 smoke observations were recorded and 31 Notices were served for contraventions of the Dark Smoke (Permitted Periods) Regulations, 1958. 178 visits were paid to boiler plant and to other fuel-burning installations to give advice on methods to be used to comply with the Regulations. One prosecution was instituted for a contravention of Section 1 of the Clean Air Act, and in this instance the firm pleaded "Guilty" and were given an absolute discharge on payment of 4s. costs. The firm in question indicated that they would ensure that the Manager of the premises involved exercised closer supervision over operation of the boiler plant.

Section 2 of the Clean Air Act, 1956, made provision for exemptions from Section 1 of the Act for buildings which it had been found impracticable to alter or equip so as to conform with the Dark Smoke (Permitted Periods) Regulations. The power to give this exemption lapsed on the 5th July, 1963.

*The Installation of New Furnaces and Prior Approval of Furnaces.*—60 notifications of the installation of new furnaces were received. In addition, one application for prior approval of an industrial plant was approved subject to conditions. The photograph opposite page 182 gives an example of the way in which industrial firms are contributing towards cleaning the air of the city. It illustrates a new electric continuous annealing furnace which has been installed at a foundry and replaces a very old coal-fired furnace which had operated continuously for about thirty years. The old furnace was the source of much trouble from smoke emissions; the new furnace is completely smokeless.

*Control of Grit and Dust from Furnaces.*—No applications were received for the approval of apparatus for arresting grit and dust. Nevertheless many complaints were received about grit and dust

emissions. All these complaints, save two, concerned cupolas for melting scrap iron. The two exceptions concerned grit emissions from two large Power Stations which come under the jurisdiction of H.M. Inspector of Alkali, Etc., Works. These complaints were immediately referred to him.

The experimental deposit gauge previously mentioned is used to investigate complaints of excessive grit emissions and has for some time been sited on the roof of a foundry in the city. For one period of three months during the year it recorded excessively high deposits. These were subsequently found to be due to an unsuspected breakdown in new arresting equipment connected with the 'knock-outs' from the moulding shop in the foundry.

*Height of Chimneys.*—The heights of chimneys are controlled by Section 10 of the Clean Air Act, 1956, and Section 120 of the Leeds Corporation Act, 1956, and this work has been allocated to the Health Committee. All plans of new buildings submitted to the Town Planning and Improvements Committee are examined in the Health Department, and if the heights of any new chimneys shown thereon are not regarded as satisfactory the plans are rejected. The legislation falls short of the ideal inasmuch as it cannot be used to control the connection of new fuel burning plant into existing chimneys which may well be too short. The whole question of the assessment of chimney heights is difficult. The criteria on which such assessments are based are the four points mentioned in Section 10 of the Clean Air Act and repeated in Section 120 of the Leeds Corporation Act, 1956. These four points are:—

- (a) the purpose of the chimney,
- (b) the position and description of buildings nearby,
- (c) the levels of the neighbouring ground, and
- (d) any other matters requiring consideration in the circumstances.

In the early years after the passing of the Clean Air Act, various methods were used to assess chimney heights. Under item (d) above, particular attention has been paid to the probable emission of sulphur dioxide from the chimney to be constructed, and in Leeds we found the cold gas formula for chimney emissions suggested by Sutton most practical. In 1963, the Ministry of Housing and Local Government issued a Memorandum on Chimney Heights as a guide



NEW CONTINUOUS ELECTRIC METAL ANNEALING OVEN





for local authority officers and others concerned with this problem. This Memorandum has proved extremely valuable and we now use the standards which it recommends. The assessment of chimney heights has always produced considerable discussion between architects, the Town Planning Department and this Department, and it is pleasant to be able to report that heights calculated by the use of the Memorandum have generally been accepted without question. During the year 56 plans of new chimneys were examined and commented upon. In most instances the heights shown on the plan had been the subject of prior consultation between the architects and officers of this department, and in no instance had plans to be rejected by the City Engineer in this connection.

*Smoke Control Areas.*—Section 11 of the Clean Air Act gives Local Authorities the power to establish Smoke Control Areas. This is a continuous process and details of the 41 Orders made up to the end of 1963 are given in the table on pages 190/1. A further table on page 192 sets out the programme for making Smoke Control Areas during the five years 1962 to 1966. The target year for the completion of the programme of Smoke Control Orders is 1975. In other words it is hoped that the whole city will be smokeless or as nearly smokeless as is possible by that date.

Up to the end of 1962, 23 Smoke Control Orders had been made. In 1963 a further 18 Orders were made covering 9,966 domestic properties. Since the suggested programme for 1963 comprised 5,000 dwellings, the programme for this year has been considerably exceeded.

In December, 1963, the Minister of Power presented to Parliament a Report (CMND 2331) upon Domestic Fuel Supplies and the Clean Air Policy. This Report indicated that adequate supplies of normal solid smokeless fuels for domestic use were in doubt because of the change in the policy of the Gas Board to the gasification of oil and the use of imported liquid gas. Because of the difficulties involved the Minister subsequently issued Circular No. 69/63 reviewing the position and making suggestions as to revised grant arrangements. This Circular extends the works which can now be regarded as "reasonably necessary" to include the installation of openable stoves, underfloor draught open fires or fixed gas, electric storage or oil heaters. This change is likely to considerably increase the costs of adaptations.



The Health Committee again collaborated with the Solid Smokeless Fuels Federation in a stand at the Ideal Homes Exhibition in the Queen's Hall from the 27th April to the 11th May, 1963. This Exhibit publicised the Committee's Programme of Smoke Control Areas and demonstrated the types of solid fuel appliances which could be provided by means of a grant. It illustrated the efficiency of authorised fuels in open and closed appliances. The Solid Smokeless Fuels Federation also provided mobile exhibits on two weeks during the year. These toured the areas which were being included in Smoke Control Orders at that time.

The Health Committee also joined with the West Riding Clean Air Advisory Council in a travelling exhibition which toured various local authorities in the West Riding of Yorkshire for a period of six months. The exhibition was opened in Leeds on the 17th September, 1963, at a ceremony held in the Houldsworth School of Applied Science in the Leeds University and presided over by the Lord Mayor of Leeds. The exhibition, which was housed in five large trailers, was intended to carry the clean air campaign to people living in districts which had been declared smoke control areas or where such areas were soon to be made.

*The Abatement of Smoke Nuisances.*—The only complaints dealt with under Section 16 of the Clean Air Act, 1956, referred to the burning of refuse on open land. In each case the complaints were dealt with verbally and it was not found necessary to serve formal notice.

*Alkali, etc. Works.*—There are 23 works in Leeds which are controlled by H.M. Inspector of Alkali, etc. Works. The Government Inspectors in these cases are responsible for the control of emissions from chimneys used in connection with processes which are registrable under the Alkali, etc. Works Regulation Act, 1906, and various Alkali, etc. Works Orders made thereunder. 12 complaints from the public about such Works were forwarded to H.M. Inspector for attention.

*Colliery Spoilbanks.*—No complaints were received about nuisance from colliery spoilbanks.

*Control of Smoke from Railway Engines.*—No complaints were received about smoke from railway engines. This appears to be a diminishing problem because of the gradual replacement of coal fired locomotives by diesel engines.

*Control of Smoke from Vessels.*—No complaints were received about smoke from vessels on the river and canals.

*Exemption for the purpose of Investigation and Research.*—The exemption which has in previous years been granted to the Leeds University in order to allow experiments into problems of combustion was renewed for a further year, subject to the condition that proper records should be kept and made available to the department's inspectors when required.

**General.**—The work of public health inspectors in 1963 is summarised as follows:—

*General:*

Smoke observations	..	..	..	238
Visits for grit emissions	..	..	..	16
Inspection of boiler plant	..	..	..	178
Visits for prior approval of furnaces	..	..	..	1
Visits for height of chimneys	..	..	..	72
Atmospheric pollution records	..	..	..	2,515
Visits for enquiry	..	..	..	90

*Smoke Control Areas:*

Preliminary enquiries	..	..	..	8,307
Inspection of approved appliances installed	..	..	..	1,152
Smoke observations	..	..	..	525
Visits for enquiry	..	..	..	4,272

STANDARD DEPOSIT GAUGES  
MONTHLY DEPOSITS IN ENGLISH TONS PER SQUARE MILE  
YEARS 1962 AND 1963

Period	STATIONS															
	Headingley		Market Buildings		Hunslet		Temple Newsam		Armley Park		St. James's Hospital		Burley Park		Roundhay	
	1962	1963	1962	1963	1962	1963	1962	1963	1962	1963	1962	1963	1962	1963	1962	1963
January ..	23·08	13·70	30·14	22·57	+	26·66	41·15	10·03	33·60	22·35	29·60	28·06	25·26	18·97	19·56	5·04
February ..	+	9·05	28·39	18·25	22·46	13·14	+	9·04	+	19·23	+	12·52	32·49	18·28	+	6·69
March ..	15·33	39·28	28·05	45·52	37·38	35·44	14·10	19·43	35·10	42·74	+	30·83	23·53	46·49	12·89	17·60
April ..	+	20·30	21·86	27·04	24·90	20·30	15·88	16·38	17·72	25·23	24·50	26·86	30·39	31·55	10·10	12·44
May ..	21·49	14·71	24·93	24·93	25·53	16·43	12·66	11·90	20·10	15·17	19·08	21·72	24·55	21·50	11·12	10·24
June ..	17·68	20·16	17·40	21·27	19·37	20·33	14·43	17·34	14·36	20·09	15·91	25·76	25·06	25·85	13·61	15·27
July ..	18·94	14·14	17·33	31·40	21·52	23·61	10·88	16·93	16·59	20·84	22·35	24·90	15·25	16·26	8·38	10·71
August ..	13·63	11·90	18·91	25·07	16·92	13·78	12·93	8·66	14·13	11·05	16·39	16·43	21·14	12·24	8·72	11·52
September ..	18·72	12·91	23·85	41·46	19·41	10·66	14·20	+	16·21	20·17	20·63	25·28	18·91	32·68	9·53	14·59
October ..	25·96	10·14	23·24	37·62	14·80	14·07	11·08	18·47	14·26	16·69	16·94	24·02	18·57	15·52	7·40	22·65
November ..	17·34	31·99	22·75	43·10	24·95	24·41	10·27	+	14·29	34·60	19·12	39·74	24·71	102·12	11·12	28·49
December ..	17·77	12·01	32·35	46·37	19·28	23·45	11·19	12·25	21·55	27·80	21·75	32·67	26·77	24·63	14·53	10·00
Total Deposit for Year ..	189·94	210·29	289·20	384·60	246·52	254·28	168·77	140·43	217·91	275·96	206·27	308·79	286·63	366·09	126·94	165·24
Monthly average ..	18·99	17·52	24·10	32·05	22·41	21·10	15·34	14·04	19·81	22·99	20·63	25·73	23·89	30·51	11·54	13·77

† Gauge tampered with.

DEPOSIT GAUGES RECORDS, 1932-1963  
ENGLISH TONS PER SQUARE MILE PER ANNUM.

Year	STATIONS						
	Headingley	City Centre	York Road	Hunslet	Temple- newsam	Armley Park	St. James's Hospital
1932..	105.8	320.7	264.7	255.6	87.5	..	..
1933..	107.86	305.0	277.83	*276.32	*81.59	..	..
1934..	124.28	341.7	284.74	294.49	86.24	..	..
1935..	*131.92	358.88	321.25	*317.55	†108.67	..	..
1936..	136.95	381.40	301.89	290.13	*118.20	..	..
1937..	135.93	*331.53	325.35	301.71	*123.39	..	..
1938..	*119.80	359.51	289.56	*231.39	133.37	..	..
1939..	155.32	314.96	255.15	*234.74	122.67	..	..
1940..	†180.30	†413.29	†1247.36	†279.58	†243.33	..	..
1941..	†188.31	†285.51	§129.75	*301.31	164.21	..	..
1942..	†138.21	*371.14	..	*235.37	*159.03	..	..
1943..	186.93	389.03	..	271.82	171.43	..	..
1944..	175.37	374.50	..	277.14	†114.80	..	..
1945..	*151.29	*288.44	..	*262.11	*139.27	..	..
1946..	*146.50	326.26	..	*267.10	*166.64	..	..
1947..	†121.94	288.76	..	*209.66	149.12	..	..
1948..	162.78	338.02	..	213.49	*134.68	327.56	..
1949..	181.24	411.91	..	225.68	164.28	414.14	630.62
1950..	195.36	378.57	..	206.31	147.62	494.91	664.56
1951..	*228.04	403.97	..	229.99	162.32	532.86	714.33
1952..	*135.00	356.58	..	199.43	126.34	370.85	†199.00
1953..	159.28	348.84	..	183.17	117.59	400.56	*184.39
1954..	184.21	354.14	..	†245.99	†109.14	383.11	182.72
1955..	*115.74	288.50	..	†316.83	*120.47	296.30	453.34
1956..	*129.81	287.22	..	†359.44	†100.97	284.95	*272.78
1957..	125.46	264.27	..	*440.80	*140.30	239.06	319.63
1958..	*115.75	265.82	..	†198.64	†98.64	249.96	*204.88
1959..	134.67	243.59	..	†254.57	*131.86	236.84	212.94
1960..	149.89	258.78	..	*260.89	145.18	*269.04	*189.03
1961..	148.08	303.75	..	*226.22	192.16	252.88	229.87
1962..	†189.94	289.20	..	*246.52	*168.77	*217.91	232.04
1963..	210.29	384.60	..	254.28	†140.43	275.96	†206.27
							308.79
							366.09
							174.87
							*111.93
							261.97
							314.61
							351.27
							*126.94
							165.21

† 9 months  
 ‡ 8 months  
 \* 11 months  
 † 7 months  
 ‡ 10 months  
 § 5 months

## SULPHUR DIOXIDE VOLUMETRIC APPARATUS

## Sulphur Dioxide in Microgrammes per Cubic Metre of Air

1963	AVERAGE DAILY CONCENTRATION										HIGHEST DAILY CONCENTRATION									
	SITE NUMBER										SITE NUMBER									
	3	4	18	19	(20)	21	24	25	26	3	4	18	19	(20)	21	24	25	26		
January	253	576	527	478	563	433	446	267	465	1,611	2,295	1,708	2,147	1,968	2,187	1,695	1,518	2,231		
February	220	516	580	585	608	510	556	321	398	421	853	1,037	1,144	1,160	931	990	681	825		
March ..	163	353	398	391	421	402	352	213	296	344	692	898	1,106	962	878	1,122	588	634		
April ..	*192	*299	*313	*320	*310	*325	*273	*203	*266	518	589	588	588	572	693	557	500	512		
May ..	141	224	230	289	214	198	226	139	191	286	349	348	460	327	324	360	258	342		
June ..	111	164	139	160	130	159	164	110	134	339	325	342	359	322	408	395	271	284		
July ..	130	188	141	163	145	190	200	120	156	268	295	306	288	243	327	334	221	292		
August	127	174	94	154	138	175	169	117	138	706	371	184	340	360	340	370	253	256		
September	152	262	149	226	218	241	271	150	203	387	591	317	390	494	401	620	369	418		
October	183	352	202	297	305	364	308	209	252	398	707	487	615	622	738	594	509	579		
November	186	398	251	347	372	470	373	209	235	722	642	448	551	681	889	671	572	474		
December	222	497	286	310	420	560	379	243	327	886	1,255	608	940	985	1,320	1,029	708	871		

Site Number 3 = Templenewsam

Site Number 19 = Hyde Terrace

Site Number 24 = Kirkstall Road

" " 4 = Market Buildings

" " 27(20) = Park Square

" " 25 = Potternewton Lane

" " 18 = Blenheim

" " 21 = Y.W.C.A.

" " 26 = Stanley Road

\* Stations closed five days—Easter.

# SMOKE FILTER APPARATUS

Smoke in Microgrammes per Cubic Metre

1963	AVERAGE DAILY CONCENTRATION										HIGHEST DAILY CONCENTRATION									
	SITE NUMBER										SITE NUMBER									
	3	4	18	19	(20)	21	24	25	26		3	4	18	19	(20)	21	24	25	26	
January	248	356	536	423	400	384	484	355	555		1,327	1,363	1,547	1,467	1,448	1,705	1,400	1,322	1,916	
February	246	351	505	406	358	374	441	392	516		582	603	867	736	657	686	717	775	818	
March ..	140	248	317	265	254	260	289	267	326		414	607	769	853	673	683	968	817	746	
April ..	*106	*156	*195	*167	*151	*166	*181	*158	*196		312	303	303	316	284	304	298	272	316	
May ..	76	128	129	139	120	119	142	127	152		207	260	242	276	222	232	235	256	271	
June ..	43	86	96	68	73	73	101	78	93		118	173	163	152	141	148	181	173	179	
July ..	53	111	108	81	90	95	118	92	103		157	183	192	154	159	172	190	180	179	
August	50	101	92	72	75	87	94	87	106		129	205	218	174	188	207	190	194	202	
September	90	146	143	116	128	151	160	123	159		249	357	318	280	321	375	315	269	291	
October	116	221	207	169	161	205	192	209	255		445	577	577	527	511	680	612	607	620	
November	150	272	324	235	233	307	275	276	326		425	453	599	458	616	637	530	547	743	
December	250	355	471	251	254	470	380	357	458		1,080	984	936	908	804	1,388	1,000	824	1,104	

Site Number 3 = Templenewsam      Site Number 19 = Hyde Terrace      Site Number 24 = Kirkstall Road  
 "      4 = Market Buildings      "      27(20) = Park Square      "      25 = Potternewton Lane  
 "      18 = Blenheim      "      "      21 = Y.W.C.A.      "      26 = Stanley Road

\* Stations closed five days—Easter.



## CITY OF LEEDS—SMOKE CONTROL AREAS

SMOKE CONTROL ORDERS	CLASSES OF BUILDINGS				Acreage of Area	Date Order Made	Date Order Confirmed	Date Order in Operation
	Domestic	Commercial	Industrial	Other				
No. 1 (Roman Avenue)—1958 (Amendment Smoke Control Order, 1962) .. .. .	162	..	..	..	20	16.5.58	31.3.59	1.10.59
No. 2 (Central Area)—1959 (Amendment Smoke Control Order, 1962) .. .. .	6,418	3,771	795	1,197	1,168	20.3.59	29.7.60	1.7.62
No. 3 (Alwoodley)—1959 (Amendment Smoke Control Order, 1962) .. .. .	144	..	..	..	33	19.6.59	11.11.59	1.6.60
No. 4 (Cow Close)—1960 (Amendment Smoke Control Order, 1962) .. .. .	598	5	1	3	68.37	15.7.60	23.12.60	1.6.61
No. 5 (Armley Heights)—1960 (Amendment Smoke Control Order, 1962) .. .. .	640	8	1	2	63.21	15.7.60	23.12.60	1.6.61
No. 6 (Tong Road)—1961 .. .. .	256	4	1	..	22	9.6.61	30.10.61	1.7.62
No. 7 (Stonebridge Lane)—1961 .. .. .	110	..	1	..	10.54	9.6.61	30.10.61	1.7.62
No. 8 (Gamble Hill)—1961 .. .. .	248	..	..	2	38.6	9.6.61	30.10.61	1.7.62
No. 9 (Meynell Street)—1961 .. .. .	186	..	..	..	3.53	9.6.61	30.10.61	1.7.62
No. 10 (Silver Royd "A")—1961 .. .. .	24	..	..	..	1.5	9.6.61	30.10.61	1.7.62
No. 11 (Silver Royd "B")—1961 .. .. .	46	..	..	..	2.89	9.6.61	30.10.61	1.7.62
No. 12 (Sutton)—1961 .. .. .	220	1	1	2	19.88	9.6.61	30.10.61	1.7.62
No. 13 (Brackenwood)—1961 .. .. .	871	7	..	..	77.5	9.6.61	30.10.61	1.7.62
No. 14 (Armley Ridge Road)—1961 .. .. .	62	1	..	1	21	9.6.61	30.10.61	1.7.62
No. 15 (Poplar)—1961 .. .. .	154	..	..	..	23	9.6.61	30.10.61	1.7.62
No. 16 (Greenside)—1961 .. .. .	247	..	..	..	7.4	9.6.61	30.10.61	1.7.62
No. 17 (Moor Grange)—1961 .. .. .	834	5	1	1	54	9.6.61	30.10.61	1.7.62
No. 18 (Kepstorn)—1961 .. .. .	50	..	..	6	4.5	9.6.61	30.10.61	1.7.62
No. 19 (Raynville Road)—1961 .. .. .	670	..	..	..	71	9.6.61	30.10.61	1.7.62

## CITY OF LEEDS—SMOKE CONTROL AREAS.—contd.

SMOKE CONTROL ORDERS	CLASSES OF BUILDINGS					Acreage of Area	Date Order Made	Date Order Confirmed	Date Order in Operation
	Domestic	Commercial	Industrial	Other	TOTAL				
No. 20 (Moseley Wood)—1962	481	5	..	..	486	67.3	13.4.62	16.8.62	1.7.63
No. 21 (Grove Farm)—1962	209	..	..	3	212	120	11.5.62	7.9.62	1.7.63
No. 22 (Kirkwood)—1962	500	4	..	1	505	56	11.5.62	7.9.62	1.7.63
No. 23 (Cookridge)—1962	461	..	..	1	462	342	8.6.62	5.11.62	1.7.63
No. 24 (Mavis Lane)—1963	153	2	..	2	157	26	8.3.63	28.6.63	1.7.64
No. 25 (Spen Hill)—1963	491	8	..	1	500	66	10.5.63	23.8.63	1.6.64
No. 26 (King Alfred)—1963	272	..	1	1	274	83	10.5.63	23.8.63	1.6.64
No. 27 (Becketts Park)—1963	733	7	..	3	743	138	10.5.63	23.8.63	1.6.64
No. 28 (Ireland Wood)—1963	1,174	10	..	13	1,197	160	10.5.63	23.8.63	1.6.64
No. 29 (Silk Mill Drive)—1963	780	6	..	1	787	82	10.5.63	23.8.63	1.6.64
No. 30 (Tinshill Lane)—1963	246	..	..	..	246	21	10.5.63	23.8.63	1.6.64
No. 31 (Moorfield)—1963	87	..	..	2	89	15	10.5.63	23.8.63	1.6.64
No. 32 (The Mount)—1963	133	..	..	2	135	20	10.5.63	23.8.63	1.6.64
No. 33 (Hollin Lane)—1963	68	..	..	..	68	7.8	10.5.63	23.8.63	1.6.64
No. 34 (Church Avenue)—1963	22	..	..	..	22	1.9	10.5.63	23.8.63	1.6.64
No. 35 (Moorside)—1963	635	5	..	5	645	47.3	10.5.63	23.8.63	1.6.64
No. 36 (Deanswood)—1963	1,257	13	..	7	1,277	215	10.5.63	23.8.63	1.6.64
No. 37 (Lingfield)—1963	776	7	..	10	793	150	10.5.63	23.8.63	1.6.64
No. 38 (Wood Hill)—1963	509	13	1	1	524	104	12.7.63	29.11.63	1.6.64
No. 39 (Hillcrest)—1963	289	3	..	6	298	65	12.7.63	29.11.63	1.6.64
No. 40 (Alwoodley Park)—1963	1,667	18	..	11	1,696	725	13.9.63	..	..
No. 41 (Bentcliffe)—1963	674	6	..	13	693	137	13.9.63	..	..

# PROGRAMME FOR ESTABLISHING SMOKE CONTROL AREAS IN THE FIVE-YEAR PERIOD 1962/66

Name of Local Authority:—LEEDS COUNTY BOROUGH  
 Approximate number of premises in the Local Authority area:—211,000  
 Acreage of Local Authority area:—40,613.5

## Number of premises and acreage of land in smoke control areas

(1)	(2) Covered by Orders made up to 31.12.61	(3) Estimated additions covered by Orders to be made during 1962	(4) Estimated additions covered by Orders to be made during 1963	(5) Estimated additions covered by Orders to be made during 1964	(6) Estimated additions covered by Orders to be made during 1965	(7) Estimated additions covered by Orders to be made during 1966	(8) Final Ob- jective (the total num- bers it is intended ultimately to cover)	(9) Target year for completion of programme
Premises ..	17,788	3,600	6,000	9,600	12,000	15,000	211,000	—
Dwellings ..	12,624	3,000	5,000	8,000	10,000	13,000	174,000	1975
Acres ..	1,710	750	1,250	2,000	2,500	3,250	40,613	—

NOTE :—“Premises” should be read as including subdivisions of buildings, e.g. separate flats in a block of flats or separate suite of offices in a block of offices. The list of hereditaments for rating purposes, other than land without buildings, may be useful in this connection. The total of premises should include the number of dwellings shown in the line below.

## **PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTORIAL STAFF**

At the commencement of the year there were seven vacancies for public health inspectors and during the year four further vacancies occurred due to four inspectors resigning to take up appointments with other authorities.

No student inspectors completed their training with the Department during the year, and at the end of the year there were eleven vacancies for inspectors.

Six pupil public health inspectors attended the fourth year of the full-time training course at the Leeds College of Technology and will sit for the Public Health Inspectors Diploma in June, 1964. Five pupil public health inspectors attended the third-year course, four attended the second-year course and five commenced as first-year students.

Two public health inspectors obtained the Diploma for Inspection of Meat and Other Foods; two obtained Smoke Inspectors Certificates.

Mr. J. Goodfellow, F.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.E., was re-elected a Deputy Chairman of the National Society for Clean Air.



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# Report of the City Analyst

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**CITY ANALYST'S LABORATORY**

R. A. DALLEY, F.R.I.C.,

*City Analyst*

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The total number of samples received for analysis during the year was 10,027, this being 405 samples fewer than last year's record total of 10,432.

Since 854 fewer samples of milk were submitted, it will be apparent that most other sections of the work showed an increase. Despite the reduction in the number of milk samples, the actual time spent on their examination was more than last year, due to the necessity in the second half of the year to test samples of ex-farm milk for the presence of antibiotics. This work is described in detail in the body of the report.

The total number of samples does not fully reveal the extent of the work, because much information which does not involve any laboratory examination is given in reply to letters, telephone calls and personal visits. A single example will illustrate this; a local Hospital Management Committee submitted manufacturers' specifications in respect of 9 pressurised fly-sprays. Careful consideration of the declared active ingredients in the various formulations made it possible to eliminate six sprays as being unsuitable for the particular purpose required.

Another aspect of the work not reflected in the table of samples is the investigations which are undertaken into new methods of analysis. Such investigations are essential in order to keep up-to-date with modern developments which not infrequently lead to an eventual saving of time or improvement in accuracy as compared with an existing method.

Lectures on the work of the laboratory were given to many organisations and parties of students from schools, colleges, and the University visited the laboratory.

Once again it is a pleasure to express to my Deputy, Mr. L. A. Perkin, and all members of the staff, my appreciation of their loyal support throughout the year. I also welcome the opportunity of thanking the Supervisory Sampling Officer, Mr. H. Long, and his assistants for their continued ready co-operation.

The following is a summary of the analyses made during 1963:—

*Samples submitted by the Public Health Department*

Food and Drug samples	..	..	..	2,404
Milks for Bacteriological examination	..			588
Ice-cream for Bacteriological examination	..			74
Radioactivity measurements	..	..		186
Fertilisers and Feeding Stuffs	..	..		14

ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION

Deposit Gauges	..	..	..	107
Daily Smoke and Sulphur Dioxide determinations	..	..	..	5,866
				5,973
Miscellaneous samples	..	..	..	100
				9,339

*Samples submitted by other Departments*

Central Purchasing Department	..	..		10
City Architect's Department	..	..		2
City Coroner	..	..	..	230
Education Department	..	..	..	11
Housing Department	..	..	..	1
Town Clerk's Department	..	..	..	3
Transport Department	..	..	..	1
Waterworks Department	..	..	..	12
Works Department	..	..	..	3
				273

*Samples submitted from Other Sources*

Private Samples	..	..	..	..	182
Craven District Coroner	..	..	..		8
Leeds Group "A" Hospital Management Committee	..	..	..	..	2
Rothwell Urban District Council	..	..			5
United Leeds Hospitals	..	..	..		2
Wakefield Corporation	..	..	..	..	216
					415
					10,027

## FOOD AND DRUGS

The table on pages 214 to 219 summarises the samples submitted under the Food and Drugs Act, 1955.

The percentage of samples found to be adulterated or otherwise unsatisfactory was 4.2 per cent. compared with 2.4 per cent. in 1962 and 3.3 per cent. in 1961.

The table on page 143 lists the result of summonses issued in respect of those unsatisfactory samples concerning which legal proceedings were instituted.

### MILK:—

The average composition of the 1,621 samples submitted is shown in the following table, the corresponding figures for the last 2 years being given for comparison:—

AVERAGE COMPOSITION OF MILK

	1963	1962	1961	Minimum legal requirement
Number of samples ..	1,621	2,475	2,634	
Solids-not-fat .. ..	8.69%	8.76%	8.69%	8.50%
Fat .. ..	3.86%	3.77%	3.74%	3.00%
Total solids ..	12.55%	12.53%	12.43%	11.50%

The adulteration rate was 1.2 per cent. compared with 0.36 per cent. in 1962, and 2.1 per cent. in 1961.

Of the 20 unsatisfactory milk samples 8 contained added water (highest amount 7.1 per cent.), one was 25 per cent. deficient in fat, 6 contained dirt, 3 contained penicillin residues and two were sour (one of the latter also containing blood).

300 samples (compared with 254 in 1962) had solids-not-fat of less than 8.50 per cent. and therefore added water was suspected, but in each case the freezing point showed the deficiency to be due to natural causes (that is cows giving poor quality milk), and not to added water. The proportion of such sub-standard milk (18.5 per cent. of the samples) was considerably more than last year (10.3 per cent.).

Legal proceedings were successfully instituted against one farmer for the sale of watered milk.

**Antibiotics in Milk.**—During the summer there was published the Report of a Ministry of Agriculture Committee on Antibiotics in Milk. The Report contained the result of a survey carried out during 1961 in which more than 40,000 samples of ex-farm milk taken from all parts of the country were examined for the presence of antibiotics. 14 per cent. of the milk sampled was found to contain antibiotics, penicillin being the most prevalent.

Antibiotic preparations are widely used as the most effective treatment at present available for mastitis, an infectious disease of the udder. The great bulk of the antibiotic is excreted during the 48 hours following treatment, and milk from treated animals should be withheld by the producer for at least this period.

Medical opinion is against the presence in milk of any antibiotic, and the Report contained a number of recommendations designed to achieve this end. One such recommendation was that Food and Drug Authorities should test milk for the presence of antibiotics and take appropriate action when it was found to be present.

This recommendation was implemented as soon as possible and all samples of ex-farm milk submitted for either chemical or bacteriological examination are now tested for antibiotics. 8 samples were found to contain more than the 0.05 I.U. penicillin per ml., which is accepted as a practical working limit. In all cases the producers were informed of the results and warned of the serious view which would be taken if future samples were found to contain penicillin. Follow-up samples indicate that the warning has achieved the desired effect.

**Homogenised Milk.**—The widespread introduction of this milk into the city led to many complaints by members of the public. Where these were to the effect that the milk was fat deficient (due to the absence of a cream line) they were not substantiated. Complaints about the flavour of homogenised milk were dealt with by advising the customer to exercise his right of insisting upon non-homogenised milk.

#### **FOODS OTHER THAN MILK:—**

Of the 723 samples submitted 74 (10.2 per cent.) were unsatisfactory compared with 8.5 per cent. in 1962. This seemingly high

figure is partly explained by the fact that when a sample is found to be unsatisfactory it is sometimes necessary to obtain several further samples of the same article in order to determine whether the fault is general or is confined to a single sample.

Details of the more interesting cases of adulteration together with comments upon a few of the genuine samples will be found in the following paragraphs.

**Sausages.**—Of the 59 samples analysed during the year 12 were reported against. 9 samples contained less meat than the recognised minimum standards of 50 per cent. for beef and 65 per cent for pork. One sample of pork sausage possessed, at first sight, the highly satisfactory meat content of 72 per cent., but, unfortunately, this was made up of 42·5 per cent. fat and only 29·5 per cent. lean meat. In the standard referred to above it is considered that at least half the meat should be lean and the sample was accordingly reported as 9·2 per cent. deficient in lean meat.

Legal proceedings were successfully instituted in respect of four samples in which the meat deficiency was substantial.

One sample was reported against because it contained sulphur dioxide preservative without declaration of its presence, whilst another (submitted by a member of the public) showed a heavy growth of surface mould.

The average meat content was 55·5 per cent. for beef sausage (30 samples) and 65·5 per cent. for pork (20 samples).

**Brawn.**—Of the three samples received two were reported as unsatisfactory in that they contained only 64 and 65 per cent. meat, respectively, as against the 70 per cent. minimum expected. A good brawn contains at least 80 per cent. of meat.

**Canned Meat Products.**—The low meat content of some canned meat products has been a cause for comment in this report for many years. The table below gives details of 10 samples (out of 39 submitted) which were found to contain less meat than the minimum recommended in the Report on Canned Meat Products issued in 1962 by the Food Standards Committee of the Ministry

of Food. So far the recommendations contained in this report have not been implemented.

Sample	Proposed Minimum Meat Content (per Cent.)	Actual Meat Content (per Cent.)
Chicken in Jelly .. ..	80	62
Chicken Fillets .. ..	95	77
Chicken and Ham Luncheon Meat .. ..	80	77
Hamburgers with Gravy ..	60	35
Hamburgers with Gravy ..	60	37
Luncheon Meat Loaf ..	65	52
Luncheon Meat Loaf ..	65	53
Luncheon Meat Loaf ..	65	57
Stewed Steak in Gravy ..	75	64
Stewed Steak in Gravy ..	75	55

**Canned Salmon Spread** for which there is a legal standard (namely that it shall contain not less than 70 per cent. of salmon), contained only 38 per cent. This was an informal sample and a subsequent formal sample proved satisfactory.

**Canned Lager** was found to contain 32 parts per million of zinc compared with the accepted limit of 5 parts per million. 7 further samples of the same brand contained respectively 38, 36, 35, 22, 17, 17 and 12 parts per million of zinc. Other brands of lager and canned beer were found to contain under 2 parts per million, whilst bottled lager of the brand concerned contained only 0.2 part per million. An urgent investigation undertaken by the brewers (a Continental organisation) soon proved that the source of the zinc was the sealing compound used to ensure an airtight seal around the base and top of the cans. It has now been replaced by a zinc-free compound and samples analysed since the end of the year have contained less than one part per million of zinc. Fortunately zinc is not one of the very toxic metals, but the amounts reported above are clearly undesirable.

**Fruit Pies.**—The filling of samples sold respectively as Bilberry Pie and Gooseberry Pie, contained at least 35 per cent. of apple in addition to the named fruit. The baker responsible agreed that in future he will describe the pies as Bilberry and Apple or Gooseberry and Apple.



A sample submitted as **Fresh Dairy Cream Slice** proved to have been filled with imitation cream containing no milk fat, whilst a **Buttered Teacake** had been spread entirely with margarine.

**Artificial Colouring Matter.**—No non-permitted dyes were present in any samples received during 1963. **Wine Vinegar, Tartare Sauce** and **Rhubarb Pudding** all contained permitted artificial colours, but failed to disclose their presence, thus contravening the Labelling of Food Order. Synthetic colour was also present in a Strawberry Jam despite its claim to have been "made from fruit and sugar only".

**Canned Chicken Soup** contravened the Labelling of Food Order in that Chicken was shown on the label as the ingredient present in the greatest proportion, but in fact amounted to no more than 6 per cent.

The label on a bottle of **Cooking Oil** made extravagant and unjustifiable claims regarding its value in slimming diets. The article sold at about twice the price one would have expected having regard to the oils it contained.

So-called **Slimming Biscuits** were labelled with quantitative particulars of 18 vitamins and minerals. Six of the minerals were present in substantially smaller amounts than claimed, and none of the information was given in the manner required by The Labelling of Food Order. The manufacturers subsequently submitted a new wrapper which was entirely satisfactory.

Of complaint samples submitted by members of the public the majority were for the presence of foreign bodies (18 samples); deterioration due to overlong storage, resulting in the development of rancidity, fermentation or mould growth, was the second major cause of complaint.

A sample of draught **Beer** contained no less than 58 per cent. of added water, and two bottles of **Tonic Water** were deficient in quinine. The deficiency (which in one bottle amounted to almost 90 per cent.), undoubtedly arose because quinine when exposed to sunlight is rapidly decomposed with the production of unpleasant tasting breakdown products. The consumer in this case complained bitterly that the tonic water had ruined his gin.

**Pesticide Residues.**—The problem of pesticide residues in fresh fruit and vegetables was reviewed at length in last year's annual report. The screening test for organic pesticides using the Fruit Fly (*Drosophila melanogaster*) has been continued, but of 81 samples examined only one was found to contain any pesticide residue. This was a sample of imported plums which further detailed investigation showed to contain 0.2 part per million of D.D.T. (well below the recommended limit of 7 parts per million). A wide variety of fruit and vegetables was examined, comprising apples, apricots, bananas, cherries, grapes, lemons, oranges, peaches, pears, plums, redcurrants, rhubarb, strawberries, carrots, celery, cucumber, lettuce, marrow, mushrooms, radishes, tomatoes.

### **DRUGS:—**

Six of the 54 samples were reported against. So-called **Slimming Tablets** which were in effect laxative tablets constituted three of these. Modern medical and scientific opinion is that laxatives have no permanent effect on weight reduction.

One of the samples reported against contained an irritant purgative the regular intake of which might well produce undesirable effects.

A prosecution was undertaken against the firm concerned on the grounds that the name "Slimming Tablets" constituted a false description and hence contravened Section 6 (1) (a) of the Food and Drugs Act. In finding the case proved the Stipendiary Magistrate stated that he was entirely satisfied that laxatives should not properly be supplied as slimming preparations. This is believed to be the first prosecution of its kind undertaken in this country and its success should be a distinct help in bringing to an end the sale of a number of similar products.

Apart from the use of appetite suppressing drugs (available only on prescription) slimming can only be achieved by reducing the calorific intake.

The Proprietary Association of Great Britain (which includes the majority of ethical drug manufacturers) has for many years prohibited its members from making slimming claims for laxative preparations. The Code of Standards of the Advertising Association contains a similar prohibition.

The remaining unsatisfactory drugs comprised **Chest and Lung Mixture** which was 75 per cent. deficient in chloroform content, **Seidlitz Powder** which contained a 79 per cent. excess of Tartaric Acid in the White Paper, and **Liver Salts**, the ingredients of which differed appreciably from the proportions disclosed on the label. The last sample was submitted by the purchaser on finding that her 'daily dose' did not have its usual flavour. After confirming the analysis for themselves the manufacturers attributed the error to uneven mixing of the constituents, but stated that this had never previously occurred in a production which amounted to many millions of tins annually.

### BACTERIOLOGICAL SAMPLES

587 milks and 63 ice-creams were submitted to the required tests, the results being shown in the tables below. The Methylene Blue Test measures the keeping quality of the milk, and the Phosphatase Test the efficiency of pasteurisation. The Turbidity Test, which is only carried out on Sterilised Milk, shows whether or not such milk has been sufficiently heated.

As already mentioned all samples of T.T. Farm-bottled milk are examined for the presence of antibiotics. 5 of the 179 such samples contained more than 0.05 I.U. Penicillin per ml.

### MILK

Designation	Number examined	Unsatisfactory by			Percentage reported as unsatisfactory
		Methylene Blue test	Phosphatase test	Turbidity test	
T.T. Raw ..	179	..	..	..	..
T.T. Pasteurised:—					
Dairies ..	163	..	..	..	..
Schools ..	16	..	..	..	..
Pasteurised:—					
Dairies ..	74	..	..	..	..
Schools ..	64	I	..	..	1.6
Sterilised ..	91	..	..	..	..
Total	587	I	..	..	0.2

## ICE-CREAM

Grade	Time taken to reduce Methylene Blue at 37°C	Number	Percentage	Quality
1.	4½ hours or more ..	44	70.0	Good
2.	3½ to 4 hours .. ..	8	12.7	Satisfactory
3.	½ to 2 hours .. ..	9	14.3	Unsatisfactory
4.	Nil .. ..	2	3.0	Very unsatisfactory
Total		63	100.0	

11 of the 63 samples of ice-cream (17.5 per cent.) were bacteriologically unsatisfactory, compared with 20.2 per cent. in 1962 and 15.6 per cent. in 1961.

15 of the samples included in the table together with 11 other samples (all 26 being from the same local manufacturer) were examined by the Plate Count and Presumptive Coliform test; 17 of 26 samples gave high presumptive counts for coliform organisms, thus confirming complaints which had been received from other parts of the country concerning this particular manufacturer's product.

## RADIOACTIVITY

Regular measurements of radioactivity which were commenced in May, 1959 have continued without interruption on samples of air, rainwater, tapwater and milk. No atmospheric nuclear tests were carried out during 1963, but the intensive tests made by Russia (and to a lesser extent the United States) between August and December, 1962 resulted in much slowly settling 'fall-out' being deposited in this country particularly during the early months of the year. The total amount of fall-out deposited in 1963, was however, slightly less than in 1962.

The decrease in the number of samples examined as compared with the previous year was entirely accounted for by the fact that it was unnecessary to examine milk for the presence of Iodine-131, which was absent throughout the year.

**Air.**—The total beta activity of the smoke deposit obtained in routine daily measurement of atmospheric pollution was determined each weekend throughout the year.

The average monthly figures are shown in the table below.

Month						Total Beta Activity picocuries/metre <sup>3</sup>	
						1962	1963
January	..	..	..	..	..	6.9	4.0
February	..	..	..	..	..	4.1	3.7
March	..	..	..	..	..	4.3	4.6
April	..	..	..	..	..	3.9	4.3
May	..	..	..	..	..	2.2	4.6
June	..	..	..	..	..	1.8	4.6
July	..	..	..	..	..	1.9	2.6
August	..	..	..	..	..	0.9	1.6
September	..	..	..	..	..	3.9	2.6
October	..	..	..	..	..	5.0	1.8
November	..	..	..	..	..	3.8	1.3
December	..	..	..	..	..	7.0	1.7
Yearly average						3.8	3.1

**Rainwater.**—Measurements of radioactivity were continued using the special collecting gauge set up on the roof of Market Buildings. The pattern of results was much the same as for atmospheric radioactivity, namely, high levels in the early months of the year followed by a general decrease. The latter was interrupted in the months of June and July when the very heavy rainfall washed an abnormally high amount of activity from the atmosphere. Details are shown in the following table. Over the whole year the average beta activity falling per square metre per day fell from 1,038 pico-curies in 1962 to 934 pico-curies in 1963.

Month		Volume (Litres)	Activity (pc/litre)	Activity per metre <sup>2</sup> per day pc
January	..	0.92	3290	1270
February	..	1.18	2902	1600
March	..	3.87	870	1470
April	..	2.94	965	1235
May	..	1.99	575	485
June	..	5.82	695	1760
July	..	4.54	730	1395
August	..	5.13	314	680
September	..	2.03	217	195
October	..	2.32	303	295
November	..	8.20	200	720
December	..	1.38	176	105



**Tapwater.**—There is always a time-lag before variations in the radioactivity of rainwater are reflected in the public supply and the activity resulting from the nuclear tests which took place in the Autumn of 1962 did not reach its peak in the tap water until May, 1963. The level in that month was the highest ever recorded in Leeds, but from then until the end of the year the figure diminished.

The monthly levels of radioactivity are detailed in the following table:—

Month					Total Artificial Beta Activity picocuries/litre	
					1962	1963
January	..	..	..	..	14.7	18.2
February	..	..	..	..	19.9	15.4
March	..	..	..	..	18.4	16.5
April	..	..	..	..	14.4	22.3
May	..	..	..	..	10.8	26.3
June	..	..	..	..	9.9	22.8
July	..	..	..	..	11.3	21.8
August	..	..	..	..	9.6	18.0
September	..	..	..	..	7.5	16.3
October	..	..	..	..	7.7	17.2
November	..	..	..	..	14.9	18.4
December	..	..	..	..	19.8	15.7
Yearly Average					13.2	19.1

Determinations of Strontium-90 (which require a lengthy radiochemical analysis) were again made quarterly, and the table below compares the figures for 1963 with those of the previous year:—

Period					Strontium-90 Picocuries/Litre	
					1962	1963
1st quarter	..	..	..	..	0.5	2.1
2nd quarter	..	..	..	..	0.5	2.0
3rd quarter	..	..	..	..	1.0	2.7
4th quarter	..	..	..	..	1.5	3.1
Average					0.9	2.5

It will be seen that only a small proportion of the total activity consists of Strontium-90. Although the average Strontium-90 over the whole of 1963 was more than double that for the previous year



it was still far below the International Commission's recommended maximum permissible concentration for Strontium-90 in drinking water for large populations, namely 33 picocuries per litre.

**Milk.**—Milk is known to be the principle food by which radio-strontium enters the diet and a portion of each sample of milk received for routine chemical analysis is put on one side and the resulting bulked samples are analysed monthly for their Strontium-89 and Strontium-90 contents. The results are shown in the table below:—

Month	Picocuries per litre		Ratio Sr-89 — Sr-90
	Sr-89	Sr-90	
January ..	7.5	12	0.6
February ..	0.3	13	0.02
March .. ..	3.8	9	0.4
April .. ..	55	9	6.0
May .. ..	95	8	11.9
June .. ..	113	31	3.7
July .. ..	86	34	2.6
August .. ..	83	25	3.4
September ..	44	23	1.9
October .. ..	14	25	0.6
November ..	16	25	0.6
December ..	8	25	0.3

As is usual the Strontium levels were relatively low in the early months of the year when cows were feeding on silage and other stored food, but increased rapidly when outside grazing was resumed in the spring. The average Strontium-90 content of milk throughout 1963 was 20 picocuries per litre compared with 11 picocuries per litre in 1962.

### FERTILISERS AND FEEDING STUFFS

12 fertilisers and 2 feeding stuffs were submitted. All the fertilisers were correct within the permitted limits of variation, but the two feeding stuffs were unsatisfactory.

**Fish Meal** contained a 1.9 per cent. excess of oil and the statutory statement failed to declare the salt content.

**Alfalfa Meal** was sold without the declaration of protein and fibre content required by the Fertilisers and Feeding Stuffs Regulations.

### ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION

The daily determinations of Smoke and Sulphur Dioxide in the atmosphere continued at the same 9 sites as last year. The results are summarised in the table below:—

STATION	SMOKE		SULPHUR DIOXIDE	
	Microgrammes per cubic metre		Microgrammes per cubic metre	
	Daily Average		Daily Average	
	1963	1962	1963	1962
Blenheim .. .. .	260	279	276	333
Hyde Terrace .. ..	199	256	310	361
Market Buildings .. ..	211	244	334	364
Park Square .. .. .	191	249	320	355
Y.W.C.A. .. .. .	224	246	336	340
Kirkstall Road .. ..	238	301	310	370
Potternewton Lane ..	210	249	192	219
Stanley Road .. ..	271	332	255	265
Temple Newsam .. ..	131	152	173	170

The fall in the average smoke content of the atmosphere at the five sites within the Central Smoke Control Area (to which attention was drawn last year) has continued. The actual figures (in microgrammes per cubic metre) were 297 in 1961, 255 in 1962 and 217 in 1963—an overall improvement of 27 per cent. As would be expected the improvement in sulphur dioxide content was less marked—356 in 1961, 351 in 1962 and 315 in 1963—an 11 per cent. improvement.

The measurement of pollution using standard deposit gauges was continued at the same eight sites as in previous years. The temporary gauge at Sayner Lane (a site where there have been

complaints of particularly bad pollution) was also continued. The results are shown in the table below:—

STATION	DEPOSIT GAUGES	
	Average monthly deposit in tons per sq. mile	
	1963	1962
Armley Park .. .. .	23·0	19·8
Burley Park .. .. .	24·0	23·9
Headingley .. .. .	17·9	19·0
Hunslet .. .. .	20·9	22·4
Market Buildings .. .. .	32·5	24·1
Roundhay .. .. .	13·7	11·5
St. James's Hospital .. .. .	25·7	20·6
Temple Newsam .. .. .	14·0	15·3
Sayner Lane (temporary) .. .. .	153·4	86·9
Average of all permanent sites.. .. .	21·5	19·6

### MISCELLANEOUS SAMPLES SUBMITTED BY THE PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT

12 samples of drinking water were analysed, two being found to contain an excessive iron content (3·0 and 6·6 parts per million respectively, the desirable limit being 0·3 part per million).

One sample contained a live cyclops—a minute crustacean which should not be present in a public water supply, but which, unfortunately, occasionally passes through the filter beds.

31 samples of water taken from flooded basements were analysed in order to assist in discovering the source of the flood water.

20 swimming bath waters were analysed, 10 of which showed deviations from the recommended standards for pH and free chlorine content.

19 samples of chocolates and sweets which had been subjected to coal-gas fumes were so heavily tainted as to be unfit for sale. A sample of boiled ham which had been cooked in a galvanised container possessed a zinc content of 60 parts per million (an undesirably high amount).

The ventilation of a windowless bathroom in a large block of flats was investigated by a method which involves introducing carbon dioxide gas into the room, and determining the fall in carbon dioxide content at five-minute intervals. Results showed that the mechanical extraction system was giving 3.3 air changes per hour.

Numerous minute metallic particles in the contents of a tube of tooth-paste were found to consist of aluminium metal, evidently produced in the process of forming the tube, which was made of the same metal.

The Rodent Control Officer submitted a mouse with the request that the cause of death be determined—it was unquestionably arsenic poisoning.

### **SAMPLES SUBMITTED BY OTHER CORPORATION DEPARTMENTS**

**Central Purchasing Department.**—5 detergents and one sample each of soap, soap flakes, soap powder, floor cleaner and sausages were analysed. Wherever possible advice was given as to whether the article in question would constitute a 'good buy', e.g. the purchase of a detergent powder was not recommended, because not only was it considered to be no more than moderately efficient, but its strong caustic properties would have made it essential for users to be provided with rubber gloves.

**City Architect's Department.**—Two samples of plaster were analysed.

**City Coroner.**—There was again a marked increase in the volume of work undertaken for H.M. Coroner, a record number of 230 samples being analysed in connection with 55 deaths. In 33 cases fatal overdoses of drugs were found, the drugs concerned being Amytal (7 cases), Nembutal (4), Phenobarbitone (2), Seconal (2), Soneryl (4), Tuinal (9), Aspirin (2), Sonalgin, Glutethimide, and Plaquenil. The last case was unusual in that it was the first recorded death due to an overdose of this drug. In another investigation death was shown to have been accelerated by a very heavy dose of paraldehyde. Four deaths were due to carbon monoxide poisoning.

In three cases medicinal doses only, and in seven cases no drugs at all were detected.

The remaining seven cases involved determinations of blood alcohol and estimation of the quantity of intoxicating liquor consumed by persons killed in road accidents.

**Education Department.**—11 samples of sausage were analysed, all being found to comply with the contract specification.

**Housing Department.**—A white shirt that had become soiled during washing at a laundry under the control of the Housing Department was submitted. Analysis proved the soiling to be due to the deposition of 'scum' formed by interaction between soap, the calcium salts (hardness) in the water, and particles of dirt.

**Town Clerk's Department.**—Three detergents were analysed in connection with a claim that dermatitis had developed as a result of their use. Two of the products proved to be less caustic, and the third no more caustic, than similar preparations in everyday use by housewives. No ingredients were present that are not commonly present in the equivalent household products.

**Transport Department.**—The composition of a sample of sludge separated from fuel oil was determined.

**Waterworks Department.**—The customary independent analysis of the City Water was carried out each month. All samples were satisfactory.

**Works Department.**—Samples of boiler water from three different heating plants were analysed. The reason for the corrosion experienced at one of the three plants was thereby explained.

## SAMPLES RECEIVED FROM OTHER SOURCES

**Private Samples.**—Where it appears to be in the public interest samples are analysed for firms and private individuals, normally on payment of an appropriate fee. The majority of samples (122) consisted of foodstuffs, and comprised milk, sausages, ice-cream, orange drinks, fish cakes, sweets, jelly crystals, cake, a cooked meal (for alleged poisons—none found), pork pie, stout. 7 samples of blood and 7 of urine were examined for alcohol content.

Due to a faulty container the solvent in an artificial finger nail outfit had spurted into the user's eye and caused severe damage; it was found to consist of carbon tetrachloride.

A pair of stockings and a headscarf which had suddenly developed numerous holes whilst the wearer was standing at a 'bus stop in the city centre were shown to have been damaged by sulphuric acid spray. The spray proved to be due to the explosion of an acid dye-bath at a nearby chemical works. Other privately submitted samples comprised drinking water (13 samples), liquids for determination of flash point (9), deposits for identification (4), effluents (3), sludge, alcohol, white spirit, cassia oil (2), dust, children's putty, a kettle and teapot, sugar-coated aspirin tablets, cloth (2) for evidence of damage by sea-water, and an insect for identification (*Ptinus Tectus*).

**Craven District Coroner.**—8 specimens were submitted in connection with two deaths. One was shown to be due to an overdose of Tuinal combined with alcohol. The other case involved a determination of alcohol levels in blood and urine.

**Leeds Group (A) Hospital Management Committee.**—The cartridge from a continuous insecticide dispenser, of the thermal vapouriser type, was submitted and proved to contain pure D.D.T. powder. The mercury content of a kidney was determined.

**Rothwell Urban District Council.**—4 samples of drinking water and one sample of dripping were analysed.

**United Leeds Hospitals.**—2 detergents for use in a dish-washing machine were analysed and compared.

**Wakefield Corporation.**—179 food and drug samples, 17 fertilisers, 15 waters and 5 miscellaneous samples were analysed.



FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955  
SAMPLES SUBMITTED TO THE PUBLIC ANALYST DURING 1963

Article	Number examined	Number unsatis- factory
FOODS (2,348)		
Almonds, ground .. .. .	2	..
Arrowroot .. .. .	1	..
Baby Food .. .. .	10	1
Baking powder .. .. .	3	..
Beef, minced .. .. .	7	..
Beer and lager .. .. .	33	9
Beverage powders .. .. .	7	..
Biscuits .. .. .	5	..
Black pudding .. .. .	1	..
Brawn .. .. .	3	2
Bread .. .. .	7	6
Butter .. .. .	3	..
Buttered teacake .. .. .	3	1
Cakes, tarts and pies .. .. .	21	9
Cake and pudding mixtures .. .. .	19	..
Cake decoration .. .. .	2	..
Calf's Foot jelly .. .. .	1	..
Cheese and cheese spread .. .. .	5	..
Chocolate .. .. .	5	2
Coconut, sweetened .. .. .	2	..
Cocktail cherries .. .. .	1	..
Coffee and coffee extracts .. .. .	13	..
Cooking fat and oil .. .. .	6	1
Cornflour .. .. .	3	..
Cream (canned and bottled) .. .. .	8	..
Cream of Tartar .. .. .	2	..
Curds .. .. .	1	..
Crumbs, golden .. .. .	1	..
Curry powder .. .. .	2	..
Custard and blancmange powder .. .. .	5	..
Carried forward .. .. .	182	31

## FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955

SAMPLES SUBMITTED TO THE PUBLIC ANALYST DURING 1963—*cont.*

Article	Number examined	Number unsatis- factory
Brought forward .. ..	182	31
Dehydrated food .. ..	2	..
Dumpling .. ..	1	1
Dripping .. ..	4	..
Fish (canned) .. ..	30	..
Fish paste .. ..	5	1
Flavouring .. ..	2	..
Flour .. ..	5	1
Food colour .. ..	4	..
Frog legs (canned) .. ..	1	..
Fruit, (canned) .. ..	33	..
Fruit, dried .. ..	6	..
Fruit, fresh .. ..	37	..
Fruit juices .. ..	5	..
Gelatine .. ..	3	..
Gravy browning and mixture ..	2	..
Herbs, dried .. ..	2	..
Ice-cream .. ..	1	..
Ice-cream syrup .. ..	1	..
Jelly, table .. ..	10	..
Lard .. ..	4	..
Macaroni cheese (canned) .. ..	1	..
Macaroon paste.. ..	1	..
Malt loaf .. ..	1	..
Margarine .. ..	4	..
Marzipan .. ..	2	..
Meat, potted .. ..	1	..
Meat paste .. ..	7	..
Carried forward .. ..	357	34

## FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955

SAMPLES SUBMITTED TO THE PUBLIC ANALYST DURING 1963—*cont.*

Article	Number examined	Number unsatis- factory
Brought forward .. ..	357	34
MEAT PRODUCTS (CANNED)		
Beef, corned .. ..	1	..
Beef, vegetables and gravy.. ..	1	..
Braised pork kidneys in gravy .. ..	1	..
Chopped ham with pork .. ..	1	1
Chicken capri .. ..	1	..
Chicken and Ham luncheon meat .. ..	1	1
Chicken in jelly, etc. .. ..	13	2
Hamburgers in gravy .. ..	4	2
Ham with natural juices .. ..	1	..
Lamb chops, vegetables and gravy .. ..	1	..
Lamb tongues .. ..	1	..
Luncheon meat .. ..	1	1
Meat loaf .. ..	5	2
Pork, chopped, in natural juices .. ..	1	..
Stewed Steak with gravy .. ..	2	2
Tripe and Onions .. ..	1	..
Turkey curry .. ..	1	..
Turkey, minced .. ..	2	..
Veal curry .. ..	1	..
Veal and ham roll .. ..	1	..
Milk .. ..	1,589	20
Milk, Channel Island .. ..	35	..
Milk, goats .. ..	1	..
Milk, evaporated and condensed .. ..	5	..
Milk pudding (canned) .. ..	6	..
Milk shake mixture .. ..	1	..
Carried forward .. ..	2,035	65

## FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955

SAMPLES SUBMITTED TO THE PUBLIC ANALYST DURING 1963—*cont.*

Article	Number examined	Number unsatis- factory
Brought forward .. ..	2,035	65
Mint jelly .. ..	2	..
Molasses .. ..	1	..
Mustard .. ..	2	..
Olive Oil .. ..	1	..
Peanut butter .. ..	2	..
Pepper and pepper compound ..	4	..
Pickles and Sauces .. ..	17	1
Pie filling (canned) .. ..	5	..
Polony .. ..	3	..
Potatoes, chipped and raw .. ..	3	..
Preservative solution .. ..	1	..
Preserves .. ..	27	1
Puddings, ready made .. ..	3	1
Ravioli (canned) .. ..	1	..
Rennet, essence of .. ..	1	..
Rice .. ..	4	..
Rice, savoury (canned) .. ..	1	..
Risotto .. ..	1	..
Saccharin tablets .. ..	1	..
Sandwich, ham .. ..	1	1
Salt .. ..	3	..
Sausages .. ..	59	12
Savoury ducks .. ..	1	..
Savoury roll .. ..	1	..
Semolina .. ..	1	..
Slimming biscuits .. ..	3	1
Soft drinks and soft drink powders ..	34	4
Soup and soup powder .. ..	10	1
Carried forward .. ..	2,228	87

## FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955

SAMPLES SUBMITTED TO THE PUBLIC ANALYST DURING 1963—*cont.*

Article	Number examined	Number unsatis- factory
Brought forward .. ..	2,228	87
Soya flour .. ..	1	..
Spirits .. ..	3	..
Suet, shredded .. ..	2	..
Sugar .. ..	3	2
Sweets .. ..	34	2
Sweetener, liquid .. ..	2	..
Tapioca .. ..	1	..
Tea .. ..	2	..
Thyme and Parsley Stuffing ..	1	..
Toffee apple mix .. ..	2	..
Tonic wine .. ..	1	..
Tomato paste .. ..	1	..
Top of the Milk (canned) .. ..	1	..
Trifle .. ..	1	1
Vegetables, fresh .. ..	44	..
Vegetables (canned) .. ..	5	1
Vegetable juice (canned) .. ..	1	..
Vinegar .. ..	5	1
Welsh rarebit .. ..	1	..
Wheat Germ .. ..	1	..
Wine .. ..	7	..
Yogurt .. ..	1	..
DRUGS (56)		
Antiseptic Lozenges .. ..	3	..
Aspirin .. ..	1	..
Bicarbonate of Soda .. ..	2	..
Caffeine Tablets .. ..	1	..
Carried forward .. ..	2,355	94





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